

DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Warm, possible showers. Temp. 62-66 (62-65). Tomorrow: Occasional showers. Temp. 68-74 (68-73). CHANNEL: Moderate. Temp. 68-71 (67-71). TROPICAL: Occasional showers. Temp. 75-78 (75-77). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 27-28, 1970

Established 1887

enate Stresses ight to Declare War, Direct Army

By John W. Finney

ASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT)—With a reaffirmation of the war of Congress, the Senate restored today some of the clarity of a proposed amendment limiting the President's power to declare future military activities in Cambodia.

A 73-0 vote, the Senate adopted a provision offered by Sen. S. Javits, R., N.Y., stating that nothing in the proposed Cooper-

amendment "shall be deemed to impugn the constitutional

or the Congress including

the power to declare war and to make rules for the government and regulation of the armed forces of the United States."

As a general statement of the war-making powers of Congress, no member of the Senate was prepared to oppose the Javits amendment, adopted after only half an hour of debate.

Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, who as assistant Republican leader has led the prolonged fight against the Cooper-Church amendment, commented: "To vote against the Javits amendment is to vote against the Constitution of the United States."

But the real purpose of the Javits

amendment was to neutralize an earlier amendment supported by the Republican opponents of the Cooper-Church proposal and approved by the Senate. That was the amendment offered by Sen.

Robert C. Byrd, D., W. Va., stating that nothing in the Cooper-Church amendment "shall be deemed to impugn the constitutional power of the President as commander-in-chief . . . including the exercise of that constitutional power which may be necessary to protect the lives of U.S. forces wherever deployed."

As one senator supporting the

Javits parliamentary plan put it:

"We are using one meaningful amendment to make meaningless another meaningless amendment."

When the Byrd amendment was

defeated, defense attorneys

and officials policy in

is the first time that the

incident has come before a court.

Judge Newell Edenfield set aside a temporary restraining order and set a hearing Thursday pending prosecution counts of murder and one with intent to murder.

Jurors' petition includes

of the defenses raised by

and L. Calley Jr.'s attorney

the contention that Nixon's remarks about

in effect put pressure on

to bring in guilty

the points in Sgt. Tor

plaint, if sustained, would

any of the de-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

ies for Foreign Pullout Bid for Peace in Indochina

ON, June 26 (AP)—British Conservative government officially today for the "use of all external forces" in Indochina as part of a negotiation of the war.

Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and the quest for peace helped by a new international conference on Indochina proper use of establishing making procedures.

News of Prime Minister Heath's week-old administration closely resemble those of his predecessor under Wilson. They were made by the Foreign Office after had met for 45 minutes

Malaysian-Japanese-Indochina that has been seek-

to promote a settlement in

the Foreign Office said Sir Alec

three-man group its aim

with that of Britain, to seek a negotiated settle-

ment in the conflict in Indochina

involve the withdrawal

external forces from the

area concerned."

British government added:

the proper use of the

machinery, under the joint

of the foreign min-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Vowing to Carry On Parliamentary Duties

Miss Devlin, MP, Begins Her Jail Term

By Malcolm Brodie

AST Northern Ireland, June 26 (AP)—Bernadette Devlin, 21-year-old member of Parliament, a volatile Catholic rights activist, was picked tonight for jail after her sentence of 12 months' imprisonment was upheld by the Appeal Court. She thwarted her plan for a creative surrender before sunrise at Londonderry. Roads blocks up and she was picked up before she entered the town last. She was driven to Women's Prison.

fast, angry Catholics to-
ried stones and bricks at us holding a parade.
nd police reinforcements
told a press conference
"I want to get this thing over
and done with," she said. "I have
a lot of work to do, and there is
no use waiting on the police to
issue the warrant."

Imprisonment will not affect
Miss Devlin's position as a member
of Parliament. She was successful
in last week's general election,



Bernadette Devlin

she should continue to serve as an MP. It would be open to any MP to move for her expulsion; the House would then decide the case and decide whether expulsion was justified. Even if she were expelled, there would be nothing to stop her from running again.

being returned as an independent

MP for the mid-Ulster constituency
with an increased majority. Members of Parliament can be discharged on conviction for treason or on
sentence to more than 12 months' imprisonment.

Miss Devlin, whose prison term
can be reduced by two months for good behavior, said she hoped to carry on parliamentary duties from Armagh although she did not know if this would be possible. "I will attempt to have myself sworn in as an MP while serving the sentence," she said.

Until sworn in, an MP cannot draw the salary of \$7,800 a year.

In fact, there is nothing to prevent her appearing in Parliament after her sentence to claim her seat and be sworn in. Thereafter, it appears to be at the discretion of the House of Commons whether

she should continue to serve as an MP. It would be open to any MP to move for her expulsion; the House would then decide the case and decide whether expulsion was justified. Even if she were ex-

pealed, there would be nothing to

stop her from running again.

The response to this poll by world leaders has been such that future polls are planned to deal with such worldwide problems as air and water pollution, overpopulation, drug addiction and crime, inflation, housing, standard of living, labor-management prob-

lems, the United Nations, and

the Central Committee.

There were reliable unofficial reports today that the two men who voted with Mr. Husak and Mr. Svoboda—Peter Colotka and Evzen Erban—were relieved of their membership in the Presidium at today's meeting of the Central Committee. Mr. Colotka is the premier of Slovakia and Mr. Erban, a former head of the trade unions.

The Presidium's decision had to be confirmed by the Central Committee. The two former editors of the Italian Communist party tonight deplored the expulsion of Mr. Dubcek from the Czechoslovak Communist party and called on the Soviet Union to respect the independence of all states and parties.

Luigi Longo said that no "positive solution" could come from the policies now prevailing in the Czechoslovak Communist party.

Protest by Luigi Longo

ROME, June 26 (AP)—The secretary-general of the Italian Communist party tonight deplored the expulsion of Mr. Dubcek from the Czechoslovak Communist party and called on the Soviet Union to respect the independence of all states and parties.

Luigi Longo said that no "positive solution" could come from the policies now prevailing in the Czechoslovak Communist party.

Mr. Le Dantec was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and Mr. Le Bris to eight months.

Yesterday police arrested the leader of the Gauche Proletarienne, Alain Geismar, who had disappeared underground after French police launched a nationwide manhunt for him. Mr. Geismar, 31, one of the leaders of the May-June, 1968, student riots here, was arrested in a busy section of Right Bank Paris.

Gallup Poll World Leaders Say Swiss Are Best Governed People

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., June 26 (WPI)—The International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who, which lists the world's leading statesmen, scientists, jurists, business executives, publishers, educators and leaders in other similar fields.

Great Britain places second in mentions; Sweden is third and West Germany is fourth in the ratings.

The United States ranks sixth among the other world giant; it is ranked among the "also ran's."

The poll was based on a scientifically selected sample of names in this order:

1. Switzerland
2. Great Britain
3. Sweden
4. West Germany
5. Canada
6. United States
7. Denmark
8. The Netherlands
9. Australia
10. Japan

Larger nations suffered some penalty because the question did not permit leaders to vote for their own nation. But even with this full account, the findings for the top named countries remain the same.

Among the 40 nations' leaders who gave their views were a prime minister, a speaker of a house of parliament, an air marshal, a supreme court judge, university presidents, newspaper publishers, a chairman of a national advisory council and nearly 200 others. Almost half of those to whom questionnaires were sent gave their views—a remarkable response for this type of polling effort.

The response to this poll by world leaders has been such that future polls are planned to deal with such worldwide problems as air and water pollution, overpopulation, drug addiction and crime, inflation, housing, standard of living, labor-management prob-

D.C. Bus Ride Up to 40 Cents

WASHINGTON, June 26 (WPI)—The price of a bus ride on Washington's privately owned transit system will rise Monday to 40 cents, an increase of 8 cents.

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission, in approving the increase today, said it would convert a probable loss of \$3.8 million by the transit system in the coming 12 months into a net income of \$2.4 million. The company has not shown a profit since 1966.

The results rank the nations in this order:

1. Switzerland
2. Great Britain
3. Sweden
4. West Germany
5. Canada
6. United States
7. Denmark
8. The Netherlands
9. Australia
10. Japan

The action, the latest in a series of humiliations for the liberal former party leader, came two days after Mr. Dubcek lost his last government position—ambassador to Turkey.

The Central Committee vote confirmed the victory that the conservatives in the party leadership, notably Alois Indra and Vasil Blatka, had won over Gustav Husak, the first secretary of the party, and President Ludvik Svoboda, in a dramatic meeting of the party's Presidium on May 25, a few days before Mr. Dubcek was recalled from Ankara.

On that day, the Presidium split seven to four in favor of Mr. Dubcek's expulsion. Mr. Husak and Mr. Svoboda, together with two other members of the ruling body, voted to retain Mr. Dubcek.

The Presidium's decision had to

be confirmed by the Central Committee.

There were reliable unofficial reports today that the two men who voted with Mr. Husak and Mr. Svoboda—Peter Colotka and Evzen Erban—were relieved of their membership in the Presidium at today's meeting of the Central Committee. Mr. Colotka is the premier of Slovakia and Mr. Erban, a former head of the trade unions.

Their removal from the Presidium

would be another important

victory for the ultra-conservatives who have been pressing for public political trials for Mr. Dubcek and other members of his 1968 regime.

Mr. Husak, Mr. Svoboda, and others more or less closely identified with the moderate cause have been opposing such trials, according to reliable reports, but have been more and more isolated.

In an address to a joint session of both chambers of parliament on May 29, Premier Lubomir Strougal denied reports that political trials were being prepared, calling such reports fabrications of the Western press. But in the same address he declared that "legal means" would be brought to bear against any person who harmed the interests of socialist society.

Street Fighting

The government ban and the trial of two former editors of the paper last month sparked off the sharpest street fighting here since the 1968 riots.

The two former editors, Jean-Pierre Le Dantec and Michel Le Bris, were jailed on May 28 for justification of murder and other offenses on the basis of various articles which appeared in the paper.

Mr. Le Dantec was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and Mr. Le Bris to eight months.

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As Talks Start on Guerrilla Crisis

Jordan's Premier Resigns; King Seeks New Government

AMMAN, June 26 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan today asked his Prime Minister, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, to form a new government, sources close to Premier Bahjat Talhouni said.

The sources said Mr. Talhouni, who formed his government last April, had tendered his resignation to the king, who accepted it.

Mr. Talhouni has started his consultations, the sources said.

Abdul Wahhab al-Majali, speaker of the lower house of parliament, was expected to become deputy premier in Mr. Talhouni's cabinet.

It had earlier been reported that the king had asked Mr. Majali to form a new government.

Commando Crisis

Tomorrow a committee of senior Arab officials will begin seeking a solution to the crisis between the Jordanian government and Palestinian commandos which led to bloody clashes earlier this month.

The committee, whose members are expected to arrive tomorrow from Algeria, the United Arab Republic, Sudan and Libya, was formed at a meeting of Arab leaders in Tripoli, Libya, last week.

Success of the team would mean turning the cease-fire proclaimed

after clashes in which about 1,000 people were killed or wounded into a permanent agreement providing for coexistence between the two sides.

Mr. Talhouni, who attended the Tripoli meeting, said the committee will seek to safeguard Jordan's sovereignty while ensuring freedom of commando action.

Arafat Claims a Victory

BEIRUT, June 26 (AP).—Arab guerrilla chief Yassir Arafat claimed today that in recent battles with Jordanian forces in Amman the guerrillas won "a great victory," the fruits of which will take several months to reap.

"I feel our revolution is about to embark on the stage of great contributions," Mr. Arafat declared in an interview.

Mr. Arafat lashed out at so-called "extremists" within the guerrilla movement and at those who brand him a "moderate."

"Our masses cannot any longer tolerate an extremist demagogue who does nothing to change the status quo," said Mr. Arafat.

"Those who are impatient to reach objectives are like those who force their offspring to walk prematurely. We in Fatah reject false thoughts and false slogans—that is, ideas and actions which we cannot practice or implement."

Mr. Arafat is leader of el-Fatah, most powerful of the guerrilla groups, and chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, a kind of government in exile. His remarks came in an interview with Fatah's own English-language newspaper.

Habash's Leftists

Leftist guerrilla groups, such as George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, recently have gained support by their headline-snatching exploits. The Front held dozens of foreigners hostage in two Amman hotels during clashes this month with the Jordan Army.

"Some people, who want to distinguish themselves from us by acting in such a way as to make the people believe they are extremists, do so while realizing that mass reaction will be limited," said Mr. Rogers.

Their meeting followed several other informal discussions between the two men during the past few days, in which Mr. Rogers handed over details of the U.S. proposals, which have not been released in Cairo.

Any direct contacts in Cairo on the new peace moves will have to be at relatively low level, since full relations between the United States and Egypt are still not restored. Cairo broke off diplomatic links with Washington at the time of the 1967 war.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser returned here unexpectedly today from a six-day visit to Libya during which he attended celebrations marking evacuation of foreign troops from Libya and held important talks with Arab leaders. There was no explanation for his sudden return to Cairo.

Israeli-Syrian Clash Is Worst Since '67 War

Fighting in 3d Day Along 60-Mile Front

(Continued from Page 1) action and 27 wounded from such fire, four of them seriously and four with "medium" wounds.

[At 2:30 p.m. a Syrian armored unit retaliated for the Israeli incursion by attacking east of the Israeli-occupied city of Kuneitra in the central Golan Heights plateau. Israeli military spokesmen said they were repulsed after the destruction of "a number of armored vehicles by Israeli tanks, artillery and aircraft, according to The Times.]

Syria claimed its forces destroyed 12 Israeli tanks and Israeli attempts to remove the wrecks were blocked by heavy Syrian fire.

"Our air and land forces are giving the Israelis a taste of their crushing power," said a Damascus military spokesman.

"By now the Israelis and the U.S. imperialists who back them must have realized that June 5, 1967, will never be repeated," he added.

Thousands of Syrians queued up at hospitals in Damascus to donate blood in response to an appeal by Syria's grand mufti, the highest Moslem authority in the country, the official Syrian news agency reported.

Evening news just behind the Syrian front line reported the Mian road between Damascus and the Jordan frontier was repeatedly strafed by low-flying Israeli jets.

"Outside Kiseif, some Syrian soldiers blocked the road and told us to take cover," said one traveler. "They screamed a warning that the planes were coming."

"We tumbled out of the car and hid in a stable. The soldiers dived into trenches. About six planes roared overhead, firing rockets. We could see thick smoke going up into the sky. It was thicker than from ten factory chimneys. Then we heard the sirens of many ambulances."

Syrian reports suggested that as darkness fell the battle was slackening off.

Damascus television tonight screened a film which it said showed burning Israeli tanks and the wreckage of at least one Israeli aircraft.

An Israeli pilot was shown undergoing medical checks after his capture. A commentator said a second pilot was being treated in a hospital.

Over Damascus, wave after wave of MiGs passed, heading south. People watched from balconies and rooftops or clung to transistor radios for news of the fighting.

Because Syrian airspace was closed, the private plane carrying President Nureddin al-Atassi home from Libya was forced to land in Beirut. Mr. al-Atassi was met by Lebanese President Charles Helou and whisked away to the presidential palace.

Lebanon Offers Aid

BEIRUT, June 26 (UPI).—Lebanon assured Syria today that it was ready to "extend to her every possible assistance" in the current battle with Israel, official Beirut radio said.

Yesterday Iraq offered Syria the help of Iraqi troops stationed along the Arab eastern front with Israel.

Flat-top Officers In War Protest

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26 (Reuters).—Nineteen junior officers from the U.S. aircraft carrier Hancock today sent their captain a protest against the Vietnam War.

The officers—comprising half the junior officer force aboard the ship—said they were not advocating mutiny but only expressing their objection to continuing their participation in the war.

In a statement sent to Capt. T. L. Johnson, they said: "We feel that a military solution is not feasible and that continued military action will result in unnecessary suffering and loss of life."

The Hancock has played a big role in the Southeast Asia conflict, making five cruises to the war zone. It is docked at nearby Alameda naval station.

2 Die as Ski Lift Falls

ARGENTINE, France, June 26 (UPI).—A ski lift collapsed here today killing two persons and seriously injuring a young girl, police said. Officials said the lift going up the mountain of Montets near Chamonix broke around 3 p.m. The victims were not identified.

The local Alitalia manager



BENGHAZI REJECTION—Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser speaking in Benghazi, Libya, where he rejected the latest American proposal for peace in the Middle East.

Swiss Guards Accept Students

ROME, June 26 (Reuters).—The Pope's Swiss Guards will have to take on Swiss students for two months this summer because of a critical shortage in the ranks, a corps member said here yesterday.

Hans Werz told reporters the number of the guard has fallen from 64 in January, 1969, to 45, excluding officers—29 less than the regulation minimum.

This was the worst crisis since the guards were founded by Pope Julius II in 1506, he added.

He did not explain the drop in recruitment in the guards—all of whom must be Swiss, Roman Catholics and eligible for the Swiss Army—but other sources attributed it to the appeal of better paying jobs at home.

Information on Hanoi's position

has come from a delegation of three Americans who have just visited Hanoi. The list was compiled by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, a New York-based peace group headed by Mrs. Cora Weiss.

Hanoi's claim that it is holding

only 334 American prisoners was disputed by spokesmen for the Defense Department and the De-

Pentagon Questions Total

Hanoi Said to Have Confirmed List of 334 U.S. War Prisoners

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT).—North Vietnam has reportedly declared that a list of 334 American prisoners, compiled by a peace group in New York, is a complete list of all prisoners held in North Vietnam and has insisted that it does not hold any men not on the list.

A government official, asked about the peace group's list, said:

"This is in no way changes our own thinking, which is based on very clear information obtained over five years. We believe there are other men there. Some have been identified by the nine former prisoners who were released by Hanoi. Some by press conferences and some by pictures."

1st 'Official' List

The disclosure by Hanoi is considered significant because it is the first time that North Vietnamese officials have termed a list complete.

The three men who visited Hanoi were Kenneth Kirkpatrick of the American Friends Service Committee in Seattle, Mark S. Patshne, professor of biology at Harvard University, and Egbert W. Pfeiffer, professor of zoology at the University of Montana. They traveled as private individuals.

According to the Pentagon, 790 men are officially listed as missing in North Vietnam, with a total of 1,525 missing in all of Southeast Asia. Five men are believed to be missing in South Vietnam and 220 in Laos. The list of 334 includes only prisoners held in North Vietnam.

The first step in dismantling is to remove and recoil the barbed wire—a more difficult job than putting it in place, soldiers say.

Then sandbags are split, contents emptied and the bags burned. Structures are taken down, bunkers filled, wooden ammunition boxes burned. The last step is bulldozing the entire area.

Within a few months jungle vegetation will cover the raw earth again and there will be no sign that the area was once a U.S. artillery support base.

Nearly 40,000 South Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodia, officials in Saigon said, and are under no orders to depart by the U.S. deadline.

Day's Fighting

Most of the fighting reported today, however, was done by Cambodian forces.

Cambodian military spokesmen said guerrillas assaulted the town of Long Vek, 20 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, and also bombarded a former royal capital of Cambodia.

The spokesmen said the guerrillas were driven off in both cases.

The spokesmen said the guerrillas were pushed out of Long Vek and the Oudong region, two miles away. Oudong was the royal capital of Cambodia nearly 1,000 years ago.

Fighting also was reported around Kompong Spou, 25 miles west of Sihanoukville, the deep-water port on the Gulf of Thailand.

U.S. military spokesmen in Saigon said today that troops of the 1st Air Cavalry Division uncovered a 150-ton arms and munitions cache 98 miles northwest of Saigon.

Four Days Before Deadline

Most GI Bases in Cambodia Evacuated and Obliterated

PHUOC VINH, South Vietnam, and about 13 miles northwest of Vinh, located on the North Vietnamese coast about 75 miles south of the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi in the first such incident north of the Demilitarized Zone border in month.

The U.S. military command in Saigon said that following the latest withdrawal of 800 troops about 6,000 Americans remain in Cambodia. The military sources said about ten to 12 artillery bases are still operative there, close details of the incident except that they will be closed well before the end of the month.

The spokesman decided to fly a reconnaissance plane. They said the North Vietnamese fired on it.

U.S. planes and the A-17 responded with "ordnance," which included air-to-ground missiles.

It was the first such attack north of the DMZ since May 21 when U.S. planes hit gun sites south of Vinh. This protest reaction is an inherent right of defense," U.S. military spokesman said.

All Traces Removed

U.S. commanders have ordered that as the bases are closed, all traces of them are to be removed. This order contrasts with the situation in South Vietnam, where such bases are left largely intact when closed so they may be reoccupied if needed.

To ensure their orders are followed, the U.S. commanders have had field officers their Cambodian bases will be photographed after evacuation to determine whether they have been properly dismantled.

The first step in dismantling is to remove and recoil the barbed wire—a more difficult job than putting it in place, soldiers say.

Then sandbags are split, contents emptied and the bags burned. Structures are taken down, bunkers filled, wooden ammunition boxes burned. The last step is bulldozing the entire area.

"I'm not guilty," Sgt. Torres said. "I didn't commit no crime."

Mr. Torres, 22, a Texan with a heavy Latin accent, is living at Fort McPherson, Ga., with his wife and 10-month-old son. He attended a news conference yesterday at which his attorney, former congressman Charles Weltner, defended the talking.

The disclosure by Hanoi is considered significant because it is the first time that North Vietnamese officials have termed a list complete.

The list was compiled by the Committee of Liaison over a period of time from letters sent by prisoners to their families. The committee was established last December after an agreement between the North Vietnamese and the Cambodian co-chairman, Mrs. Weiss, who lives in the Bronx, N.Y., to facilitate communication between prisoners and their families.

1,004 Letters Received

Under the agreement, all prisoners were to be allowed to write one letter on a six-line form every month and to be allowed to receive one package every other month. Since then, the committee has received 1,004 letters, which it has transmitted to the families.

The list, which includes the names of prisoners who wrote before December, 1969, was delivered to Hanoi last April but the North Vietnamese did not indicate that it was complete.

According to a spokesman for the three Americans who visited Hanoi, the prisoners are safe in North Vietnam and will be returned when the war is over.

Laird Says U.S. Will Bomb Lines Inside Cambodia

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin S. Laird said today U.S. warplanes would continue bombing Communist command supply lines inside Cambodia after Tuesday and held open the possibility of providing air support for Cambodian ground forces.

"I don't believe that it's good practice . . . to give flat answers on operational orders as far as the future is concerned," Mr. Laird said when asked if the United States would provide combat air support in Cambodia once U.S. troops are pulled out at the end of the month.

Mr. Laird spoke with newsmen at Andrews Air Force Base on his return from a three-week European trip where he met U.S. troops stationed there and attended meetings of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

He said this was "a deliberate act by Israel to compromise relations between Syria and Italy and discredit Syrian civil aviation."

He said the primary purpose of air operations in Cambodia will continue to be interdiction of supply lines that threaten President Nixon's Vietnamization program and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam.

Plane Crash Kills 5

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 26 (AP).—A U.S. Navy jet trainer crashed into two houses here last night, killing its student pilot, his instructor and three other persons. Twelve people were injured.

Crucial to any understanding would be how strongly the Russians and the Egyptians actually feel about the need for Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territory and how opposed Cairo is to even indirect negotiations with the Israelis.

Diplomats, admittedly looking for any hopeful signs, noted that the

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

5 RUE DAUNOU, PARIS — ONE 100-60 JUST TILL THE TAXI DRIVES "SANK ROO DOOR NOOT" OR "DOOG ROO NEWLAT" LYON 62 Rue Meillier, LYON 2

U.S. Consulate General, 1200 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris 8e, France.

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	20	85	Very cloudy
ATHENS	24	93	Cloudy
ATHENS	33	91	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	20	65	Sunny



WO SIDES OF AN ISSUE Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations Jacob Malik (left) receiving flowers from two girls representing the American Jewish Congress as he arrived in San Francisco. At the same time, a man at right holds a sign exhorting him to allow Russian Jews to emigrate. Mr. Malik and other United Nations dignitaries arrived in San Francisco to attend the 25th anniversary ceremonies of the signing of the United Nations Charter in that city.

Want Calls for World Peace in 25th Anniversary of UN

IN FRANCISCO, June 26 (UPI).—Secretary-General U Thant yesterday called for peace in Indo-China and the Middle East and said that Communist China joins United Nations in ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter.

Mr. Thant said that he was following the Burmese custom of "sautang" in offering good wishes to the 119 assembled UN representatives.

Rogers Asks OAS to Act in Kidnaps

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers called today for concerted action by the Organization of American States to combat the growing problem of political kidnappings and terrorism in Latin America.

In an address to the OAS General Assembly, Mr. Rogers urged the organization to "initiate steps to prepare a new internal agreement defining these as international crimes and listing appropriate measures to deal with them."

He said that the United States has proposed to define terrorism and kidnapping as "common crimes" and to treat them singly, domestically and internationally."

Rogers did not mention directly the question of political kidnappers or persons who engage in kidnapping and other forms of terrorism.

Observers said his endorsement of the proposal that they be treated as "common crimes" appears to give indirect support to Argentina and Brazil's OAS states to agree to deny legal asylum to such persons.

A Key Issue Argentina and Brazil, where a number of kidnappings of diplomats have occurred, are leading efforts to have the OAS condemn kidnapping and other acts of terrorism. This has emerged as a key political issue at the recent OAS meeting which ended yesterday.

Associated Press reported Mr. Rogers announced that President Nixon will soon ask the Senate to ratify the 1968 treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America.

For other Nixon administration policy toward Latin America, Mr. Rogers reaffirmed Washington's belief in what he termed "a special relationship with the continent's nations."

.5 Million Raid France, Italy

U.S. Drug Tip

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—French and Italian national police, acting on information supplied by U.S. narcotics agents, have arrested three men in Milan, Italy, and arrested three others along with pounds of morphine at Milan.

Mr. Ingersoll said the investigation revealed that the morphine was manufactured in Turkey and through Milan to Marseilles, where it was destined for laboratories that would convert it into

California to Ask Death Penalty for Manson, 3 Girls

LOS ANGELES, June 26 (Reuters).—The prosecution said today it would seek the death penalty for hippie cult leader Charles Manson and three of his female followers for the murder of actress Sharon Tate and others last August.

Prosecutor Vincent Bugliosi told prospective jurors in open court that if the defendants are convicted, the state would ask for death in the gas chamber for all four.

The 35-year-old Manson and two of his hippie followers, Susan Atkins, 21, and Patricia Krenwinkel, 22, are on trial for the murder of Miss Tate and five others at the actress' home last August.

They are also charged with the murder of Leno La Bianca and his wife, Rosemary, on the night after Miss Tate was killed. Another defendant, Leslie Van Houten, 19, is charged only in the La Bianca case.

Mr. Bugliosi said a fifth defendant, Charles Watson, 24, was fighting extradition from Texas and might have to be tried separately.

Blast in Nevada

WASHINGTON, June 26 (Reuters).—An underground nuclear test was carried out in Nevada today—the 2nd weapons-related blast this year—the Atomic Energy Commission announced. It was in the range of 20 to 200 kilotons, the equivalent of between 20,000 and 200,000 tons of TNT, which is usual for these experiments.

Italian police notified U.S. cities yesterday that they had seized three others along with pounds of morphine at Milan. Ingersoll said it was revealed that the morphine was manufactured in Turkey and through Milan to Marseilles, where it was destined for laboratories that would convert it into

the second time the same aircraft had been hijacked to Cuba, and the 20th successful hijacking of the year in the Western Hemisphere.

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Father McLaughlin sees nothing

U.S. Expelling N.Y. Reporter For Pravda

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—The State Department said today that a Soviet correspondent for Pravda in New York, Boris M. Oreckov, is being expelled from the United States because of "non-journalistic activity hostile to the interests of the United States."

The Pravda correspondent was said to have "engaged in activities incompatible with his status as a journalist," but there were no further specifications.

He also twice violated travel re-

strictions by visiting areas more than 25 miles from New York City without prior approval, the department said.

The expulsion apparently is a response to the recent Soviet expulsion of Time-Life correspondent Stanley Cloud, but the State Department did not link the two cases.

In Near Future

Press officer Carl Barich said only that on June 24 the press counsel of the Soviet Embassy was notified by the State Department that Mr. Oreckov "is required to depart from the United States in the near future." That meant within two weeks of the notification date.

There are now 28 American cor-

respondents in Moscow, since Mr. Cloud was unable to obtain an extension of his Soviet visa.

There are 24 Soviet cor-

respondents at present in the United States, but Mr. Oreckov's departure will reduce the number to 23.

The United States and the Soviet Union generally engage in a policy of reciprocity on press privileges.

Powell to Run As Independent If Recount Fails

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP).—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's chief aide said last night that he would run for Congress as an independent if a recount showed that he had lost the Democratic party primary.

"If he wins on the recount, that will be it," said Odell Clark, Mr. Powell's chief of staff. "If by some reason he does not win on the recount, we're going to mass one of the biggest independent cam-

paigns that Harlem or any place else has ever seen. He is definitely going to run as an independent."

Rep. Powell lost to state Assem-

blyman Charles Rangel by 206 votes according to the final un-

official tally.

Mr. Powell, 61, who has been a

congressman for 24 years, said

earlier yesterday that "black peo-

ple who didn't vote for me are the

same who ate soup out of my

bowl when they were hungry."

Colombian Plane Hijacked to Cuba

BOGOTA, June 26 (UPI).—A

Colombian Avianca Airlines Boeing

737 with 92 persons aboard was

hijacked to Cuba today during a local flight.

An unknown number of persons

aboard the three-engined jet sel-

ected it minutes before landing at

Bogota, airline officials said. The

hijackers then ordered the pilot

to land, refuel and to fly to Bar-

rancilla where it refueled a sec-

ond time for the long overseas hop

to Havana.

It was the second time the same

aircraft had been hijacked to Cuba,

and the 20th successful hijacking

of the year in the Western Hemis-

phere.

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Rivers Warns Of Threat to U.S. Defenses

Says Administration, Doves Ignore Danger

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—Rep. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., has accused the administration and congressional military critics of leading the country into "the worst catastrophe this nation has ever encountered."

The volatile and influential House Armed Services Committee chairman charged that America's defenses against the Soviet Union were being jeopardized by the current drive to trim military spending in favor of domestic needs.

It was his first open break with President Nixon.

Rep. Rivers made his remarks in a little noticed speech Monday at the graduation ceremonies of the Naval War College at Newport, R.I.

Minor Disputes

Although Rep. Rivers and the

administration have had their occa-

sional differences over specific mil-

itary programs, the disputes have

generally been low key. Rep.

Rivers has refrained from attack-

ing the administration as he

recently attacked former defense sec-

retary Robert S. McNamara.

Rep. Rivers said that the military faced hard times.

"And the storm clouds are being

seeded further by a dangerous

demagoguery that finds the mil-

itary and the national security

service a convenient scapegoat for

grandiose domestic schemes," he

declared.

Top-Level Conflict

"On the one hand," Rep. Rivers

said, "the secretary of defense talks about the tremendous increase in Soviet missile strength, and, on the other hand, the presi-

dent talks about the need to reduce defense spending."

The result, Rep. Rivers said, was

that the United States was moving

away from a "flexible response"

capability and back again to the

doctrine of massive retaliation that

prevailed in the 1950s.

"The Communists know where and

when we are weak," he said. "They

strike at their—not our—conven-

ience."

GOP Names Anti-War Priest In Rhode Island Senate Race

By Robert Reinhold

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26 (UPI).—A liberal Roman Catholic priest who opposes the war in Indochina won the Republican nomination for the Senate last night, becoming the first priest ever to run for the Senate.

The priest, the Rev. John McLaughlin, S.J., 43, will face the

Democratic incumbent, John O.

Pastore, 62, who has represented

Rhode Island in the Senate for 20

years.

Father McLaughlin, who was

selected by the Republican State

Central Committee at a meeting

last night, will have to run in a

primary Sept. 15, but as yet he has

no opposition.

The State Central Committee

nominated the Jesuit priest by ac-

clamation.

Political observers do not see his

chances high for victory over Sen.

Pastore, who won 33 percent of the

vote in 1964, the last time he ran

for election. Nevertheless, the

priest says he feels the time is

right for change and that he is

ready to make what he calls the

"terrible ascent."

He had resigned his position as

associate editor of America maga-

zine, a weekly Jesuit journal pub-

lished in New York, to make the

race because, he said, he was in-

creasingly distressed over the ef-

fect of the war and over what he

Tonkin Repeal

The Senate has repealed the Tonkin Gulf Resolution with the same haste and confusion of purpose that attended its adoption six years ago.

Administration supporters, who pushed the repeal to a vote before the Senate had an opportunity to debate it at length, maintain that the Tonkin Resolution has become unnecessary to justify the continuing American presence in Indochina. They sought by their action to minimize the significance of the separate repeal move initiated by Senate doves.

A more serious and, in our view, more correct interpretation of the importance of the Tonkin Resolution was offered by the State Department last December. In opposing burgeoning repeal sentiment, the department then argued that the resolution had "consequences for Southeast Asia which go beyond the war in Vietnam."

The authorization of the resolution gave the President as commander-in-chief "to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression" in Southeast Asia, was in fact the principal legal justification for President Johnson's commitment of combat troops to Vietnam. It also provided the underpinning for every

other act of escalation in Southeast Asia. Removal of this congressional blank check significantly diminished the President's constitutional position on military operations in Indochina.

Now, however, the administration asserts that its actions in Vietnam and Cambodia are validated by the President's constitutional power to protect the lives of American troops. Yet, once the original authority for the presence of those troops in Southeast Asia has been removed, the commander-in-chief's protective powers must clearly be confined to steps necessary to insure their safe and expeditious withdrawal.

Whatever the intentions of some of those who voted for repeal, the Senate's overwhelming renunciation of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution represents a significant reversal of congressional support for the Indochina war and a strong legislative commitment to move forward with the promised withdrawal.

It should also serve as a deterrent to prolongation of the current creeping United States intervention in Cambodia. That presidential initiative can best be checked by prompt Senate adoption, without further modification, of the Cooper-Church amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One-Third of a Nation

Luckily for the country the end-product of five years of work by the Public Land Law Review Commission is a report, not yet a piece of legislation. As a study, curiously outmoded in tone, it can be read, pondered and put on the shelf. As an omnibus bill for the reform of American land policy, it would call for alarm signals from every conservation group in the land.

A document of 342 pages compiled over five years by a body of 13 congressmen and six presidential appointees cannot be fully analyzed in a day. But certain disturbing concepts in the report are quickly apparent: they are not encouraging to those who like to feel the country is moving away from the idea of the dollar-sign as the measure of progress.

Threaded through this study is the out-worn notion that the public lands should be administered, not just with economy, but with maximum economic efficiency. That is to say, with the object of getting the greatest financial yield for the smallest financial investment—a philosophy appropriate to banking but not to the administering of nearly one-third of the country's land area, a territory larger than the whole of Argentina.

It is the commission's view that the disposition of any given tract of land should be considered from the standpoint of what "dominant use" would yield "maximum benefit." Tracts promising a high timber yield (close to half the nationally owned forest) would be classified for commercial timber production.

Throughout the report gestures are made to environmental protection, but the overriding emphasis is on timber sales, not on the uses of the forest as watershed and as refuge for wildlife and human life alike.

Similarly, in the commission's view, a range area might be assigned to the grazing

of cattle as its dominant use, though it, too, might have intangible scenic values or serve as a watershed. The economics of the situation would ultimately dictate its sale to private cattle interests.

The commission does not propose scrapping the irresponsible Mining Act of 1871, which robbed the country of surface land as well as the riches beneath. It seeks merely to modify that law, for "mineral exploration and development have a preference over some or all other uses in much of our public lands."

In keeping with the document's general tone, the suggestion is made that the President's budget for public land programs show the relationship between costs and benefits of each program, as though a summa in a glade could be recorded on a ledger.

Politically, the commission proposes a far greater exercise of congressional authority over public lands than now obtains. That authority has no doubt been spread thin throughout the executive agencies, and not always in the public interest. But we are far from sure that the answer lies in concentrating all control in companion committees of the House and Senate.

The tendency is strong on Capitol Hill to fill such committees with Westerners, whose states contain most of the public lands. And Western politics has long been imbued with the concept that natural resources are to be used, and used profitably.

Headed by Rep. Wayne Aspinall of Colorado, this congressional commission is itself a case in point. Its few serious environmentalists are hopelessly outnumbered by traditional believers in quick and tangible returns from the land. Thus it is no surprise that the group's report stirs anxiety, even dismay, among dedicated conservationists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mediterranean Munich?

The UN secretary-general came back very satisfied from the U.S.S.R. He considers that his mission of bringing closer together American and Soviet positions on the Middle East was crowned with success... What the two superpowers appear eager to prevent is a major confrontation between themselves. Is this awareness of a very serious danger corroborated by Mr. Thant, enough for dictating peace? Certainly not. Indeed, the American plan solicits concessions from each of the belligerents. But these concessions are not of equal importance and this is bound to be the stumbling block for the quest of an agreement. A quite platonic declaration of intentions will be required, from one side.

But it will be demanded from the other side to give up the security won from an enemy whose proclaimed intention was the pure and simple destruction of the Israeli state.

It therefore appears regrettable and dangerous to us that America engages in a course of abandonment and strives to push Israel along with it instead of asserting its formal determination to give Soviet expansionism in the Middle East a stunning blow. What we are now threatened with is nothing other than a Mediterranean Munich.

—From *L'Aurore* (Paris).

* * *

As time goes on we shall hear more details of the American plan, but what can be gleaned now is not encouraging. That the

—From the *Jerusalem Post*.

* * *

Israel, it now seems clear, has tacitly abandoned its demand, up to now unshakable, that there must be face-to-face negotiations between it and the Arab states. By this concession an important obstacle would be removed. On the Arab side there are more reasons about for President Nasser to find the idea of peace attractive than there have been for a long time. He cannot really relish the massive Russian domination of his country, which strengthens daily. He cannot relish the growing power of the Jordan-based guerrillas. That Secretary Rogers studiously refrained from announcing further military aid to Israel strongly suggests that he may have sensed an Arab wind there to be caught if the sails are set right.

It is not surprising that the impact of the Cambodian adventure on the United States should weigh most heavily with Americans critical of the Vietnam war, especially after the deaths at Kent State. But at this point there is reason to pay attention to another matter—the effect on the Cambodians.

We happen to have a remarkable first-hand description of what the incursion by American and South Vietnamese troops meant to some ordinary Cambodian peasants. That is the eloquent account by Richard Dudman, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch correspondent who was captured by the enemy forces May 7 and released June 16.

Mr. Dudman is a notably level-

American forces have warned Cambodian rice-field workers that they are in danger of being hit if they run for cover or look suspicious when U.S. helicopters fly over them. qualified sources said..."

—Reuters dispatch from Saigon.

LONDON—In the eight weeks since President Nixon sent troops into Cambodia, the debate about the wisdom of that action has tended to focus on its meaning for American involvement in Indochina. Would it enhance the prospects for our withdrawal or get us more deeply entangled? Would tactical gains in the field outweigh the divisive political effects at home? These have been the main questions argued.

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Mr. Dudman is a notably level-

headed man, with no sentimental illusions about Communist regimes. In one of a series of dispatches on his time in captivity, he wrote of seeing hundreds of civilians fleeing westward together with guerrilla troops. He said:

"In this massive migration we felt that we were watching the territorialization of the peasants of Cambodia. We felt we were observing the welding together of the local population with the guerrillas. The peasants were turning to the fighters as their best friends. We felt that this held the most serious significance for American policy."

Other things Mr. Dudman experienced were a B-52 raid and an attack by helicopter gunships. His reports tell us graphically, if we needed to be told, how anyone in an area of such attacks may be hit—whatever his politics, whatever his status. In air assault there can only be to antagonize the people.

Of course the Communists and their supporters kill innocent people, too; they have much savagery on their record over 25 years of the Indochinese war. But the problem for us Americans, the political and moral problem, is that we are outsiders.

The alien character of our presence in Indochina is symbolized by our use of air power. For it is a means of killing at a distance, without involvement in the society we seek to order.

In the last week it has gradually

emerged—as policies often do in that war—that the United States will go on bombing Cambodia after the promised withdrawal of American troops June 30. It is an open-ended policy. At first officials tried to draw a nice distinction between bombing "to interdict enemy supply lines" and bombing in support of ground operations, but Secretary of State Rogers would not rule out the use of air power in close support of South Vietnamese or Cambodian ground forces.

Repeating Mistake

We are apparently, then, going to repeat in Cambodia the mistake we made in Vietnam. Without any real political base, without the semblance of popular support, we are going to use the technology of modern warfare to try to defeat a guerrilla enemy. The result can only be to antagonize the people.

At a Pentagon press conference the other day, according to British newspapers, the deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, Jerry W. Friedman, was asked whether American bombing did not present a danger to the lives of Cambodian civilians. He reportedly replied that it would be "less than the danger of being overwhelmed by the Viet Cong."

In short, the American government has decided that Cambodians are better off dead than Red. For sheer colonial arrogance, that rivals the best that Cecil Rhodes or Cortes could produce.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

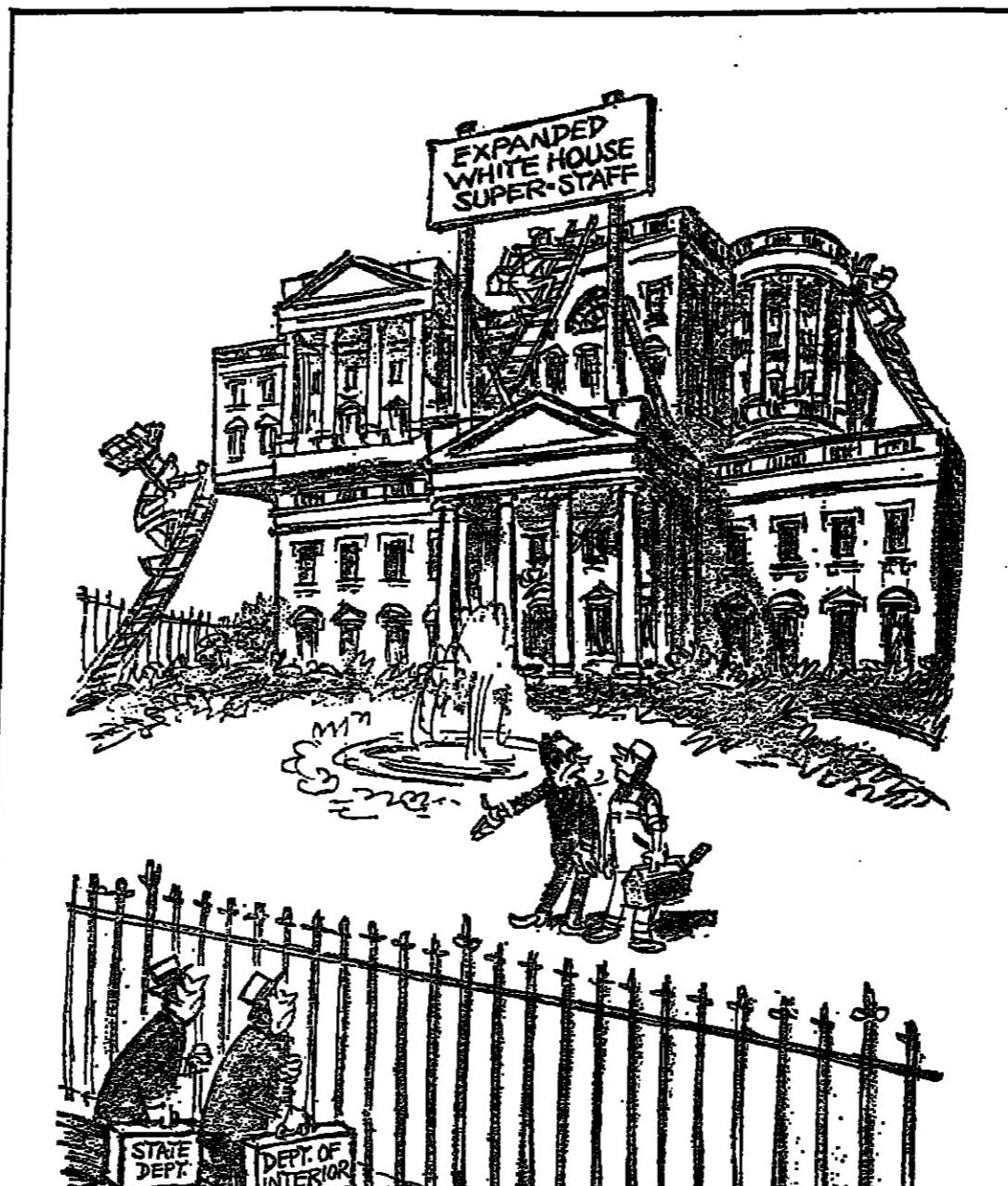
June 27, 1865

PARIS—Fifty-six hundred students assembled in the Place de la Sorbonne yesterday for the purpose of protesting an article from the pen of M. Tailhade which appeared in the *Echo de Paris*. They formed in procession and endeavored to make a demonstration before the offices of the paper in the Rue du Croissant. They were, however, stopped by the police.

Fifty Years Ago

June 27, 1920

BERLIN—Agitation against the high cost of living continues to be reported from divers cities. At Duisburg a crowd invaded the market and compelled the dealers to sell their products at very low figures. At Heidenheim the Safety Police have occupied the town and arrested the members of a committee formed by the workers for the purpose of controlling prices.



'And Put In a Higher Fence, Too.'

A Defense of Pollsters

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Everybody seems to be denouncing the pollsters these days for not calling the outcome of the British election, but they should be thanked for their failure. For the more the pollsters fall, the more the democratic process is likely to succeed.

If the polls were a sure bet who would vote? It's bad enough now when less than a third of the eligible voters went to the polls the other day in New York. With dependable polls, governments would be relieved of the hard job of governing: All they'd have to do would be to take a poll and follow the result.

Accordingly, the joke is not on George Gallup and Lou Harris and the other pollsters, but on the politicians. The pollsters are businessmen responding for a fee to an impossible public demand. The one thing the public seems to want to know about elections is precisely the thing nobody can be precise about: Who is going to win? And the politicians have taken the pollsters' educated guess on this even more seriously than the pollsters have taken it themselves.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson apparently took the polls at face value in Britain. They told him he was well ahead, that he was more popular than Edward Heath, that the British voters were not wildly enthusiastic about bachelors who play the organ, so why argue policies and principles when personal popularity and the pollsters were on your side?

The Group Model

This is what is so successful about the failure of the pollsters in Britain. Suppose the politicians could count on them? Suppose the polling technique was foolproof?

It does not rest on the principle of one-man, one-vote, each cantankerous character making up his own mind in his own way with his own instincts, ideals and prejudices prevailing, but assumes the voters can be divided into classes, or groups, with the same ideals and prejudices that can be measured, analyzed, and computerized so that the carefully calculated mathematical group model represents the intention and judgment of the whole people.

Obviously there is something to this theory of group voting. The anti-war university militants and the hardhats in this country are fairly predictable on how they would vote on making peace in Vietnam tomorrow, or leaving the decision to President Nixon. But

in a general election, there are a lot of other issues and impoundables, often very different in each voter's mind and circumstance, which the polling technique can't fathom.

Maybe this is a good thing. If the candidate cannot count on the predictions of the pollsters, he has to fall back on the old-fashioned idea of defining policies that will persuade the voters. In short, the more the pollsters succeed, the more the candidates will pay attention to the voters, which under the basic theory of democracy they should have been doing in the first place.

It will be interesting to observe what conclusions President Nixon draws from the British election. Like most politicians, he will probably find evidence to support his own preconceived notions. The British voters have gone to the right, which is where he is going. The British Conservatives argued for law and order, strict control over immigration into their country, fiscal responsibility, free enterprise and more industrial productivity from the workers and the unions—all popular Republican party themes in the United States.

Shadow of a Doubt

And yet Nixon, who has been reassured in the past by the public opinion polls supporting his foreign and domestic policies, must be wondering after the British experience just how reliable the polls are when they promise a substantial victory before the election and are then repudiated by the voters in the end.

In this sense, the failure of the pollsters in Britain may at least make Nixon wonder about relying on polls in the United States. He can read the British results either way, but it is bound to make him think again about the uncertainty of polls and the unpredictability of the voters, and this goes for the Democrats as well.

So maybe there is something to be gained from the British experience. On the whole, the polls have had a bad effect on the democratic process. They have presumed to predict the unpredictable. They have encouraged candidates to negotiate with the voters rather than persuading them. They can be a useful tool and, like television, they have helped the candidate who can afford them. But when they fail, they should not be condemned, for it is their failures that force the candidates to stop taking the voters for granted.

Letters

Powell—Pro and Con

I think the two letters on Enoch Powell in Wednesday's Herald Tribune ought not to go unanswered. The tone of the letters, which mention an "explosive situation" and qualify Britain as a "potential 'multiracial place of squalor,'" which Mr. Powell, it seems, exists to cure—is lamentable. Though one letter mentions "prissy, antisepic" liberals, I think that as a British subject, and a wholeheartedly prissy and antisepic opponent of racism in any form, it ought to be said that Mr. Powell's rhetoric by no means convinces all of use in Britain that pigmentation means what Mr. Powell says it means. Mr. Powell's increased majority in Wolverhampton is a fact, but to me this may be no more important than a high poll for Hitler was during the war.

DAVID NEWTON-DE MOLINA.
Nico.

The comments on Enoch Powell in The New York Times editorial which you printed Tuesday seem to an Englishman, not so much unpleasant and unwarranted as merely ludicrous. If the editor, instead of relying upon the extraordinary judgments of Anthony Lewis, were to read what Mr. Powell has actually said, he might, in future, be less likely to make such a fool of himself.

CHARLES PRIESTLEY.
Basingstoke.

Cost of Being Saved

Cambodia's new ambassador to the United States, Sonn Voeun-sai, has already publicly thanked President Nixon for "having saved us from the hands of the Communists."

That the Cambodian adventure may prove a boon to Richard Nixon's geopolitics is one thing; but for a Cambodian to thankfulness in what is happening to his country is quite another.

CYRIL H. B. MILLING.
Monaco.

INTERNATIONAL

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Survey Shows Americans Are Fattest People in World

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI)—A new government survey shows American men and women to be larger and fatter on the average than their counterparts around the world, probably because of overeating and sedentary habits.

Excessively fat arms, a direct measure of body fat, were one of the major criteria used. On that score, America's fat men are found to be "even larger than otherlanders, usually considered well fed population," a group of Harvard University and government scientists reported yesterday.

In a report released by the U.S. Public Health Service, they said it is only foreign group coming close to American male fatters on all scores were Italian men living

within the city of Rome. Men from other parts of Italy showed much less avoidability.

Comparisons Lacking

American women escaped with only a comparison between them and their Canadian counterparts in the fatty-arm department because comparative figures from other countries were not available.

U.S. women "had larger mean triceps skinfolds than their Canadian counterparts," the report said.

Waistlines were not compared on an international basis because waistline figures were not available from other countries. But the researchers implied that Americans in the 18-24-year age groups average larger waist girths than their counterparts in American colleges more than 50 years ago.

The report was based on a nationwide randomized examination of certain physical measurements of 6,676 men and women aged 15 to 70 years, inclusive. The survey was part of the U.S. Public Health Service's national health survey, conducted from October, 1968, through December, 1969. Analysis of the fatty phases has just been completed.

Principal Conclusion: "Men and women in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States were found to be larger and fatter than those groups in other countries for whom comparable data were available..."

"Overweight and sedentary habits with little physical exercise are probably responsible."

The report added this caution:

"The importance of fat is that it constitutes a hazard to health but it is the most labile body tissue and the most amenable to alteration. Obese persons have been found to have lower life expectancy, to be at greater risk during surgical procedures, and to be more subject to cardiovascular diseases, strokes and diabetes than persons of lean or average physique."

Oslo Parliament Backs EEC Bid

OSLO, June 26 (UPI)—Norway's parliament has given its support to the government's bid for full membership in the European Economic Community (EEC). The 123-to-17 vote last night came after a two-day debate.

Initial talks on the applications for membership by Norway, Britain, Denmark and Ireland start at Luxembourg June 30.

Government ministers emphasized that Norway's membership hinges on what special arrangements for fisheries and agriculture the government's negotiators are able to obtain from the six original EEC members during the talks.

The session was attended again by the top American negotiator, Paul Smith, who flew to Washington earlier in the week and who conferred with President Nixon.

Mr. Smith was unofficially reported to have returned to Vienna after a specific U.S. proposal for lifting the U.S.-Soviet rocket ban. The official conference, he said, however, that Mr. Smith came back with no new instructions and that there had been only a "casual reference" to a trip to Washington in the final part of today's session.

SALT Talks Held At U.S. Embassy

VIENNA, June 26 (UPI)—The third session of American and Soviet negotiators at the Strategic Limitation Talks at the U.S. embassy here today was officially described as "business as usual" without presentation of a formal proposal by the Americans.

The session was attended again by the top American negotiator, Paul Smith, who flew to Washington earlier in the week and who conferred with President Nixon.

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Shah, Farah in Romania

VIENNA, June 26 (UPI)—The Shah of Iran and Empress Farah have in Bucharest today from Ankara to begin a five-day official visit, the Romanian news agency Agerpres said.



United Press International
CAPITAL QUESTION—Rampaging youths of Pescara, Italy, storm barricades in street fighting which followed a demonstration against the possible naming of a rival town, Aquila, as capital of the Abruzzi region.

Police Curb Riots in Pescara, 28 Injured in Italian Clashes

PESCARA, Italy, June 26 (UPI)—About 500 riot police enforced a sit-in at city hall and a night of street fighting in which 28 persons were injured. The disturbances erupted over this coastal city's claim to the rank of regional capital.

Authorities said that the situation was calm, although the streets of Pescara were littered with debris after fighting between demonstrators and police.

Police used tear gas and repeatedly charged into mobs hurling stones and lengths of wood wrapped in burning newspapers at the peak of the fighting yesterday.

24-Hour Strike

TURIN, Italy, June 26 (AP)—Flat of Turin, Italy's leading car manufacturer, was affected by sporadic strikes for the fifth day in a row today as workers pressed demands for higher production bonuses.

Today Fiat employees refused to work for three to four hours on each shift in various departments.

During yesterday's walkout, a worker who had not joined the stoppage was injured.

23, He's Named As President Of U.S. College

NEW YORK, June 26 (UPI)—A 23-year-old graduate student will become the nation's youngest college president on Aug. 1 when he takes over the presidency of Franconia College in New Hampshire.

It was the first such dispute since the June 7 elections to pick administrators for 15 regions. In most cases, capitals are obvious—Rome for the Lazio region, for example—while in other, smaller regions there is still some juggling by cities for the honor.

About 20,000 residents of Pescara demanded that their city be named capital during mass demonstrations yesterday. A few hours later, the officials were all described as Communists. The trials start July 6. Life imprisonment is the maximum penalty.

The group includes three members of the outlawed Greek Communist party based in Moscow. The three men were arrested last month after secretly entering Greece.

2 Red Satellites

MOSCOW, June 26 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched two more satellites, one of them as a communications relay station, into orbit around the earth, the official news agency Tass said. Tass identified the two moonlets as Cosmos 350 and a new "Molnia 1." The latter was hurled into space to ensure long distance telephone, telegraph and radio communications as well as the transmission of central television programs.

The defendants were all described as Communists. The trials start July 6. Life imprisonment is the maximum penalty.

The group includes three members of the outlawed Greek Communist party based in Moscow. The three men were arrested last month after secretly entering Greece.

Soviet Police Reportedly Raid Homes of Jews Tied to Hijack

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, June 26 (NYT)—Security police in Leningrad seized personal letters, books and other articles from the homes of a number of Jews in connection with the reported attempt to hijack a Soviet airliner, according to information received here today.

The information, contained in a letter addressed to Soviet Prosecutor General Roman A. Rudenko, said that the articles were taken from the homes of eight Jews arrested in connection with the attempted hijack, as well as from "many other" persons. The letter denied that the persons whose homes were searched were involved in the reported attempt to seize a plane on June 15, which resulted in the arrest of 12 persons at Leningrad's Smolny Airport.

Leningrad newspapers have reported that the incident took place but no details of the case have been officially disclosed and the Moscow news media have not mentioned it. Despite the virtual official silence, the incident and the arrests and searches are common knowledge in Moscow's Jewish community.

8 Not Involved

Reliable sources have said that some of the 12 persons arrested at the airport were Jews. The letter to the procurator general said that the eight others arrested on the day of the incident wanted to emigrate to Israel, but were not involved in the alleged hijack plot.

The letter was signed by Viktor Leonovskiy, a Jewish resident of Leningrad who said his home had also been searched. The security police, the letter said, seized "implements of crime" letters and postcards received from Israel, texts in which the words "Jew" or "Jewish" appeared, self-teaching Hebrew manuals, tapes of Jewish songs, novels and books on Jewish history. Also seized, the letter said, were typewriters and seven small-caliber rifle cartridges from the home of a Jew who had once been a police investigator.

"In the course of the preliminary investigation of my comrades," the letter said, "the investigators spoke repeatedly about their participation in this incident."

Not in Leningrad

The letter said that on the day of the airport incident, some of the eight Jews arrested were not in Leningrad. One was said to have been on vacation in Odessa, others in suburban towns.

"What connection could they have had with the incident at Smolny Airport?" the letter asked.

Carl J. Austrian

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Carl J. Austrian, 77, a lawyer who led U.S. economic warfare against Nazi Germany in Turkey during World War II, died yesterday after a long illness.

During the war Mr. Austrian served as special assistant to Laurence Reinhardt, U.S. Ambassador to Turkey. His actual job was to engage in economic warfare against the Germans.

Through the U.S. Commercial Co., a dummy corporation, he bought chrome, wool oil and other strategic materials of value to the German war effort.

The Macneil of Barra

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 26 (AP)—Robert Lister Macneil, 80, The Macneil of Barra, 45th Chief of Clan Macneil and of that ilk died here yesterday.

Macneil will be buried in St. Cieran's Chapel on the grounds of Kisimul Castle on the Isle of Barra off the Scottish coast, the ancestral home of the clan. He spent the last 30 years restoring the castle as a national landmark of Britain.

Princess Margaret, Princess Anne

Prince Charles and the Queen Mother all attended Miss Willis' wedding to Mr. Gayer.

Death Notice

The death is announced with sorrow of DR. ARTHUR ANTHONY DE DERN, after a long illness. The death occurred on June 26, 1970, in Neuilly-sur-Seine.

According to her wishes the burial was held privately.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE—PARIS

THE EMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rue des Bons-Balais, Rue Malmaison, Sun. School 10:30 a.m. Worship, 12:30 p.m. Take bus 141, from Front de Seine, get off at Colombe, take bus 102, Inform. tel. 568-37-78, Rev. H.E. LEPE.

METHODIST CHURCH, English speaking

4 Rue Raspail, Paris-6e. Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. F. Le Noury.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 80 Ave. Roche (8e), Sunday Mass: 8:30 p.m. (Engl.) Sunday masses 8:30 (Latin) 10:30 & 11:30 a.m. Confession: 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 & 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday 11:30 to 12:30 & 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH

85 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e. Morning Worship: 11:30. Nursery care 11:30. Dr. Emerson G. Haagen, preaching. E. J. Peacock, Organist. (Interdenominational.)

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e. Holy Communion: 10:30 Sunday School: 10:30 Sunday Service: 4 Services 10:45 Very Rev. Sturgis L. Riddle, D.D., Dean Canon J.J. McNamee-N.Y. Frank, organ. Warm welcome for summer visitors Episcopal—All Denominations invited.

GERMANY—FRANKFURT

ST. MARY'S R.C. Masses in Oberursel Sat. 6 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m. Car 10 a.m. in Frankfurt Dom 10:30 p.m. Fr. Beck Ad der Heide 33, Oberursel. Tel. 53847.

SWITZERLAND—ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Sun. Sch. 10 a.m. Worship, 11 a.m., 1st. and 3rd. Sunday, 10:30 a.m. Christian Center, 5 Rue du Collège, 8000, Zürich, Switzerland. Tel. 51-93-56. Inform. tel. 51-93-56.

ENGLAND—LONDON

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, Sunday Service, 11 a.m. at St. Anne and St. Agnes, Graham Street, EC1. Tel. 01-580-2222. Inform. tel. 580-2222.

GERMANY—MUNICH

The English-Language Baptist Church of Munich on Holzstr. 9 has 5 a.m. at 11:45 and Worship 12:45. Inform. Tel. 638324. Pastor R. W. Terry.

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REALITES in America, Dept. HT 2

Canadian Policy Will Stress Aid to Underdeveloped Lands

By Gerald Waring

Ottawa, June 26 (UPI)—A changed emphasis in Canadian foreign policy—increasingly evident over the past year or more—was officially spelled out yesterday in Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp's detailed policy statement to the House of Commons.

The statement, based on a complete review of foreign policy initiated by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau two years ago, gives highest priorities in foreign relations to:

- International factors affecting Canada's economic growth such as export markets, capital flows, currency problems, technological imports and improved transportation.

- Efforts to resolve race conflicts and raise the living standards of underdeveloped countries through economic and technical aid and develop international law.

- Programs to enhance the quality of life in Canada through cultural, technological and scientific exchanges.

French-Canadian Factor

This governmental decision relates to subordinate positions policies dealing with safeguarding Canadian sovereignty and independence, with world peace and security, and with preservation of the human environment. But Canada will not neglect these areas, which will merely be placed in a new pattern of emphasis."

7 Italians Held For Adulterating Wine With Sugar

Rome, June 26 (AP)—Seven Italian industrialists and salesmen have been charged with adulterating and marketing hundreds of tons of wine with sugar meant for animal feed, the Health Ministry announced today.

The ministry said that 433 tons of adulterated wine were seized from three different firms in the wine-growing region of Monferrato, southeast of Turin. In a similar operation 8,976 gallons of wine were seized at Gela, Sicily, where police also seized 112 tons of animal feed sugar.

Among those charged were Gaspare Zambito, owner of the Zambito firm of Marsala, and Enzo Sciascia, of the Sciascia firm of Gela. Both firms are Sicilian. Mr. Zambito was charged with having ordered the production of adulterated wine in Monferrato.

The addition of sugar to wine is banned by law in Italy. The penalty can be from one to five years in jail.

Dudman-V: Suddenly, After 40 Days, Freedom!

By Richard Dudman
Chief Washington Correspondent
of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch
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UNDER a new moon we set out on a 12-mile hike that took us eventually to freedom. It was just over a month since we had been captured. It would be another week before we would be out from behind the guerrilla lines in Cambodia.

The tall North Vietnamese officer had just given us the happy news that at last we were to be set free. Anh Ba, the military leader of our guards, squatted beside us as we made ready. He said we would have to move fast because there might be some bombing.

Beth Elizabeth Fond of the Christian Science Monitor—put a hand on my shoulder to conceal her face if necessary. Mike—Michael Morrow of Dispatch News Service International—had told us earlier that we were to be set free. Anh Ba, the military leader of our guards, squatted beside us as we made ready. He said we would have to move fast because there might be some bombing.

The statement noted that Canada's traditional middle-power role in the post-war world "seemed doomed" after peacekeeping frustrations in the Congo and Vietnam and Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's expulsion of the Middle-East peacekeeping force in 1967.

The statement says that "the foreseeable prospects are not great that the United Nations will be asked to undertake major operations" like those in the Congo and Middle East, but sees the possibility that the UN may ask Canada to help man UN observer missions.

The statement emphasizes Mr. Trudeau's determination to give a stronger Pacific and Asian orientation to Canadian policy as Canada's efforts to arrange an exchange of diplomatic missions with Communist China. It similarly stresses Canada's desire to strengthen relations with Latin America.

Richard Dudman, veteran reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on Southeast Asian affairs, spent 40 days—along with two other correspondents—as a captive of Communist guerrillas in Cambodia. In this article he describes the activities preceding his release, the trip out of Cambodia and what the guerrillas expected the correspondents to do after being freed.

It was the only such request they ever made of us. I don't know whether they ever broadcast our remarks or not.

While we were waiting for our release to be arranged, we decided to show our guards that we appreciated the safety they had provided us. At a small ceremony we offered them little farewell gifts—Beth's scarf for Chi Thanh, a Vietnamese nurse who was with us for a few days; Mike's door key for Anh Ba; my beret for Anh Tu, who had admired it; my nail clippers for Anh Qui, a mousy young man who had an eye for women; my knife for Yogi, who was fond of slicing up strange little fruit that he was always gathering in the woods, and to Anh Hai, the chess set that Mike and I had carved.

They were touched but refused to keep anything but the chessmen. Anh Ba explained: "We understand that these things do not have much value. They are very simple little mementos, but in another way they are very important things." For example, the key that you have given me means that at any time I want, I can go into your house. It means that your house is my house and symbolizes that we all are very close friends."

They offered us no gifts because, they said, "you still have some difficult times to go through." The maintenance of face was involved here, for reciprocity is a firm rule in the Orient. So is the concept that to return something you might like to have is a higher virtue than to accept it.

This gift-giving ceremony must seem strange to people in the United States who see our captivity as an ordeal. We didn't feel that way about it at all. I told our guards when we offered them gifts that I wouldn't have missed the whole experience for the world. I still feel that way. During the 40 days we were prisoners, I often said jokingly, "If we get out of this alive, we'll have one hell of a story."

On June 14, a number of strangers came to the big house where we were staying. There was a shifty-eyed little man who always spoke with his hand covering his buck teeth. Two local village chairmen arrived for tea and told us they were

happy that we had decided to come and visit them.

Another arrival was the talkative photographer who earlier gave me a message for Sen. J. William Fulbright. Zach Ali had told us earlier they would take a picture of us with the gifts we had offered them. But then there was an abrupt change in plan. The gifts were switched and the only guerrilla shown with us in the picture was Yogi, the former Cambodian Army officer, who was posed waving a pistol as if to ward off dangerous prisoners. The photographer apparently had suddenly been ordered to emphasize the Cambodian army.

Food and Funds

That day, too, we received a promised interview with a local Cambodian military commander. We had been required to submit written questions several days earlier. He arrived that day with seven other armed men. From our little room a bit later we could hear the commander going over the answers that were to be given to us.

He reported his remarks immediately after we were set free. We could not verify his claims but we regarded them as potentially significant. He said that forces loyal to Norodom Sihanouk, the ousted head of state, completely controlled three provinces of eastern Cambodia and a total population of two million.

During that interview we saw for the first time the Cambodian liberation front's flag. It is the Cambodian national flag with a blue-striped top and bottom and an outline of the ruins of Angkor Wat on a red field. The revolutionaries have added in white the letters FUNK, standing for the French name of the front, Front Uni de Nation Khmer.

When the Cambodian commander and his party left we feasted on rice and dog meat and other dishes contributed by neighbors. They gave us each a neat stack of 3,000 piasters in crisp, new bills and 100 Cambodian rials. At black market rates, it came to about \$15 for each of us.

About 2:30 p.m., we and our five guards piled into a small Italian taxi-bus. It was the first time we had traveled in daylight except when fleeing from an attack.

Near a village, we saw people from the surrounding countryside streaming along the road toward a parade ground in front of the elementary school. Our bus stopped at the grounds, and we suddenly realized that this was a mass meeting in our honor.

About a thousand people had gathered. We were ushered into the parade area and seated at a table covered with blue paper. Thirty Cambodian soldiers, armed with a variety of Communist-made and captured American weapons, kept the crowd in place.

Red and blue banners with gold letters were carried on poles. One said: "Long live the Khmer people" and another: "Long live solidarity of the Indochina people." A third, which appeared to be brand new, said: "We thank the American people who support our struggle for independence."

A Rare Laugh

When the speeches started I took off my beret and a snicker swept the crowd. Bald heads are rare in Cambodia.

An officer spoke to the crowd over a public address system, expressing "thanks" to the American people who support our struggle. Unfortunately, he added, "the American people have at their head Richard Nixon, who is an aggressor."

The meeting broke up with a sudden rainstorm. The crowd began dispersing. We sought shelter on the porch of the elementary school. By then it was dark and we were directed to climb through a window.

In the dark classroom, a dim flashlight was switched on, and we found ourselves once again face to face with the tall North Vietnamese commander, who was such a key figure in our whole experience, as well as the Cambodian commander who had given us the interview.

They gave us safe conduct passes. Typed in Cambodian on filmy onionskin paper with our names inscribed in ink, they were headed "Military Region 203—Independent Cambodian front. Certificate of release of prisoners."

We learned later that the passes contained a peculiar statement to the effect that they were releasing us because they considered us "awakened." I take this to mean that they believed they would be given fair treatment in any account we wrote of our experience.

We set out the next after-

noon, after a second farewell dinner and more speeches. Anh Hai had left us by then, and Anh Ba was in charge. He sat in the front seat of the green jeep we were using and watched for Allied helicopters.

At dusk, we left the jeep and climbed aboard motorcycles. Each of us rode on the back seat, behind an armed guard. In the column were four other bikers, ridden by three of our guards—Anh Tu, Anh Ba and Anh Qui—and my strange, a heavy-set, smiling soldier wearing a Mao Tse-tung medallion.

The stranger, who was of pure Chinese descent, led the way on tiny, winding paths in the forest and over narrow dirt roads between rice paddies. We bounded along the pathways at speeds up to 30 miles an hour. I think Mike's knowledge of the Vietnamese language had saved our lives the first day, and it proved invaluable the rest of the time. Beth noted her only complaint in nearly six weeks—when needles were falling from the ceiling of one of our houses into her soup. I'm sure the three of us will remain good friends the rest of our lives.

Toward the end of our three-hour ride, we came to a stop while two of the guerrillas went ahead to reconnoiter. They came back to report it was safe, and we rode our bikes onto Route 1, the same highway on which we had been captured 40 days earlier.

We pulled under the marquee of a darkened restaurant. Our guards roused the owner, and he brought us a snack. We were supposed to spend the rest of the night there but the owner balked, so we rode a quarter of a mile down the highway to another building.

We shook hands and embraced the three guerrillas who had been with us throughout our captivity. They warned us to be sure to be careful and we urged them to hurry back to a safer area.

As they climbed onto their bikes, one of us asked, "What time is it?" One of them answered, "ten minutes to eleven." Then they were gone. It seemed a strange ending.

We were free at last. We had stayed in 19 Cambodian houses. We estimated that we had traveled 200 miles.

For the first time since we had been taken prisoner on May 7, Beth, Mike and I were alone again. I can't think of two people I would rather have shared such an experience with. I had come to admire Mike's coolness and good judgment and Beth's courage and placid nature.

We agreed that night as we stood on the deserted highway that we would not disclose the exact place on Route 1 where we were released.

We were afraid that to do so might jeopardize the chances of other Western correspondents still held prisoner. We had asked for information about the colleagues a number of times but could learn nothing. We can only hope that they will be as fortunate as we were.

Hitching 'Home'

After sleeping that night in a building where the guerrillas had left us, we were up at dawn on June 16 to hitchhike into Saigon. All the traffic seemed to be going in the opposite direction and it was four hours before a United States Army truck picked us up and took us part of the way.

A few minutes later we caught a ride in a South Vietnamese truck convoy returning empty from Phnom Penh to Saigon. Since they did not have to stop at checkpoints, we arrived in town shortly after noon without anyone knowing it.

We tried to hide to avoid interviews, knowing our most important work was to write our own stories as quickly as possible. One of the first things we did on reaching Saigon was to send a cablegram to Sihanouk expressing appreciation for our release and saying that it gave us hope that our colleagues still missing in Cambodia would also be set free.

We still don't know why we, rather than others, were released. I suspect it is partly because of the enormous amount of publicity over our capture and certain personal appeals made to Sihanouk and the government of North Vietnam.

Until we arrived in Saigon, we had no idea of the massive efforts that had been made to obtain our release. Pleas had been sent through diplomatic channels, peace groups, private and public organizations. Newspeople throughout the world had helped. I am most grateful to all of them.

Almost the first thing I did on arriving in Saigon was to place a call to my home in Washington, D.C. Surprisingly, it got through without much delay.

I heard the operator say, "I have a call from Richard Dudman in Saigon." There was a gasp at the other end, and I heard my wife saying over and over, "Richard, Richard, Richard!"

Next: An analysis from behind the lines—the American invasion of Cambodia appears to be a disastrous failure of American policy.



Piazzetta, left, and Lipschitz with Piazzetta's 29 1/2-inch-high "Portrait of Lipschitz" in bronze.

Art in London: How One Sculptor Looks to Another

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, June 26.—For the first time since he sat for Modigliani, the sculptor Jacques Lipchitz recently sat for fellow-sculptor Enzo Piazzetta for a portrait bust, one of the 46 pieces included in an exhibition of Piazzetta's recent work at the Grosvenor Gallery, 30 Davies Street. Trained at the Brera Academy, Piazzetta has a command of technique which must from time to time be an embarrassment rather than an asset, since he is capable of modeling and carving with equal facility, and since he can with little difficulty work in the manner of any of the great classical sculptors.

He has nevertheless evolved a personal and magnificently elegant style, which lends itself to large sculptures of people and animals in movement. His most successful recent work is "The Swan," a nude dancer and a bird celebrating some primitive rite. It should be accompanied by the music of Stravinsky.

At the Upper Grosvenor Galleries, 19 Upper Grosvenor Street, pride of place is given to his recent portrait of Lord Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. There is also an abundance of well-painted landscapes, nudes, and Soutine-style still lifes, painted in a free but classical style. Certainly there are no innovations here; but there is a great deal of good workmanlike painting.

The rest of the gallery is devoted to an acre of painting by some two dozen gallery artists. Among those specially worth a second look are Joanna Carrington, Jo Petersen, Anne Vigier, and Lucinda Mackay.

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"The Swan" is, indeed, the sort of work which would not be at all out of place in a splendid compilation entitled "Symbolists, 1880-1925" mounted by the Piccadilly Gallery, 18a Cork Street. It comprises more than a hundred oils, watercolors and drawings, and ranges freely over the great eccentricities of the fin-de-siècle—Franz von Stuck and Emile Bernard, Burne-Jones and Simeon, the romantic Walter Crane, bemused with mediævalism, forerunner of the surrealists, the idealist Jean Delville, Gustave Doré and Odilon Redon, the French préraphaelite Armand Point, and the light-obsessed Alphonse Osbert.

These are works that, depending on one's disposition, either excite one to considerable

back to the "French-line" atmosphere on board the river-boat.

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THE ART MARKET

Bonnard Show Salesmanship

By Jean Melikian

JUNE 26.—The exhibition of Pierre Bonnard's complete work at the Hôtel Bérêt, in Paris, is the latest move in the commercial war between dealers and auctioneers.

The dealers have been able to beat the auctioneers on their own weapons by, for example, concentrating the possible number of lots in the same place for a limited time. This, of course, is a way for clients and a kind of thing done at art fairs.

Twenty-five antique dealers had a more sophisticated variety of the technique. By only selecting their items reducing them to the pick of the Paris art market after, they managed to put show at the Hotel George V that was ten times superior to any auction held anywhere in the world in recent years.

They cut the viewing down to nine days, a really short time for a fair. Huguette Bérêt has up with a new way to sell with auction houses.

Show With Theme

anirring an exhibition

a theme is just what

actioneers cannot do. They

to sell what comes their

Not only has Huguette chosen a theme but she

some of the great post-

impressionist master's work in

light, thus arousing new

st among potential buyers.

—The phrase had not

coined yet, for the work

was new—before he became a painter. Even though

now it is known, it one seldom

to what extent his

activity influenced his

work.

several cases, the exhibi-

tions side by side Bon-

first sketch for a litho-

down in pencil, the more

the preparatory sketch in

color, and the final pro-

ject came out in print

most famous of all is per-

"La Petite Blanchisseuse."



Pencil sketch of Bonnard's "La Petite Blanchisseuse."

Blanche, which may also be seen at the exhibition, is priced at only \$1,500 in spite of its perfect state of preservation. Shortly after the war a whole bundle of these was found and shared by a group of dealers, so that quite a few are still obtainable, most in rather good condition.

At least as interesting are lesser-known specimens in the exhibition. The preparatory sketch, a pastel, for "Le Place Clichy," a famous lithograph, was sold at auction for \$1,300. It is exhibited for the first time ever. There is also a fantastic sketch—a whole volume of "La Fontaine's Fables" illustrated with 121 sketches drawn freely in pen and colored pencil on the margins and sometimes over the text. It is not for sale. How much it would fetch at auction is anybody's guess and doesn't really matter for it is unlikely ever to land in the salesroom.

New Technique

Nearly two thirds of the items in the exhibition are not for sale, and this is typical of the new selling techniques developed by dealers. The items belong to well-known collectors who wouldn't dream of letting them go. In other words, the exhibition (which would represent an investment if only because of its fine catalog, for sale at \$150) was largely staged for prestige reasons. In this case, immediate sales are definitely a secondary consideration.

A few years ago, most dealers would have scoffed at the idea. Now, one must admit, it sounds reasonable: People will see the prints, hear about Huguette Bérêt's interest in Impressionists and Japanese prints, the latter being well in key with Bonnard's own craze for Japanese graphic art. This is a sophisticated and appropriate type of public relations. Times, indeed, are changing fast.

One of the most important pictures to be sold this year, or the public art market, will come up for auction at Christie's on June 30. It is the smaller version of "Les Poseuses" and is one of the few fully elaborated works by Seurat still in private hands. The famous collector Henry McIlhenny has not given any reason for his selling his treasure, estimated at \$1 million. There are, I think, useless, the sky is the limit (\$1 million!). There are two other major masterpieces in this sale, both by Monet, "Les Bords de la Seine à Argenteuil," a very early Monet still strongly reminiscent of Boudin's teaching, and a much

more refined painting of a garden at Giverny.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$										1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$										1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$										
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	
260	94	Abercrombie	.49	7	118	111	11	11	—1	53	29	AshOil	.14	1	41	41	41	41	+1	409	29	Corp Oil	.2	2	234	33	327	33	+14	29
261	50	Academy	1.10	32	624	624	61	61	+1	73	64	Aspen Corp	.15	1	24	24	24	24	—1	206	19	Cast Te	.1	2	151	154	154	154	+16	18
262	530	ACP Inc	.20	10	324	324	32	32	+2	254	25	Accord Spgs	.12	1	20	20	20	20	—1	206	12	Cooper TR	.1	7	139	140	140	140	+1	15
263	15	Acme	.14	11	144	144	14	14	+1	241	25	Acme El	.14	12	25	25	25	25	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
264	25	Acme Mkts	.26	9	88	87	87	87	+1	204	204	ArchryEl	.14	12	25	25	25	25	+1	206	12	Eurodist	1.76	5	25	25	25	25	+1	20
265	110	Acme Mkts	.11	10	88	87	87	87	+1	194	194	ArchryEl	.14	12	25	25	25	25	+1	206	12	Eurodist	1.76	5	25	25	25	25	+1	20
266	84	Ad Astra	.59	7	94	94	94	94	+1	194	194	ArchryEl	.14	12	25	25	25	25	+1	206	12	Eurodist	1.76	5	25	25	25	25	+1	20
267	24	Address	.49	5	242	242	24	24	+1	194	194	ArchryEl	.14	12	25	25	25	25	+1	206	12	Eurodist	1.76	5	25	25	25	25	+1	20
268	61	Admiral	.14	9	716	716	716	716	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
269	36	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
270	41	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
271	7	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
272	45	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
273	7	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
274	7	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
275	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
276	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
277	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
278	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
279	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
280	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
281	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
282	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
283	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
284	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
285	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
286	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
287	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
288	17	ADMAT	1.40	60	381	381	375	375	+1	204	204	ATRch Pd	.20	4	41	41	41	41	+1	206	12	Embarc	.12	5	27	27	27	27	+1	16
289	17	ADMAT	1.40</																											

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 27-28, 1970

FINANCE

News Analysis

Missing: U.S. Predictions of Upturn Soon

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 28 (W.P.)—If you comb through recent Nixon administration announcements, you find a curious omission: an economic recovery in the second half of 1970 is no longer mentioned.

Indeed, the general implication of the President's speech on the economy June 17 was that the nation is in a recession, accentuated by the decline in defense spending. And officials see unemployment rising to about 5.5 percent by the year's end.

This is quite different from the respect laid out by the administration at the start of the year, when the talk was of a significant moderation of inflation rates, unemployment no worse than a 4.3 percent average, an upturn toward the end of the year.

Brunt of Criticism

Economic Council chairman Paul J. McCracken has taken the brunt of criticism of the official "game face," because his predictions of some decline in the rate of inflation early in 1970 have not been borne out.

"We are suffering," writes Max Hapiro in the July 6 Dun's Review, "in a state of incantatory rhetoric that holds out the promise that things will get better—only to ave them become worse."

If this bothers Mr. McCracken,

Four Seasons Announces It Is Bankrupt

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 28 (Reuters)—Four Seasons Nursing Centers of America Inc., said today it has filed a petition to reorganize the company under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Act.

The company said the action resulted from its inability to raise financing in order to meet its debt obligations.

But it said its problem is "not one of insolvency

it is of liquidity."

The company is requesting that trustee or trustees be appointed immediately by the court in order to assist in the reorganization.

In Europe, the news of the bankruptcy procedure was greeted with certain amount of grimness. Four Seasons has a \$15 million Eurobond issue outstanding, in a market which is already suffering from disengagement with the U.S. market. Bond prices are now at record lows, and even though Four Seasons is acknowledged to be a rather solid concern, Eurobond market traders said the bankruptcy was "bad news."

As another source put it, "that finally closed up the market for anyone but those of the very best quality."

Trading in Four Seasons stock is halted by the American Stock Exchange on April 30.

At that time, the company reported it expected to report a first-quarter loss. For the six months ended Dec. 31, the company had income of \$3.21 million, up to \$655,000, in the same period year ago.

he doesn't show it, although he confesses his disappointment that inflation has not abated and that unemployment is already higher than he had hoped. But he indicated in an interview that there is a subtle shift in policy under way that stresses the fear of a full-blown recession even more than the concern over inflation.

"We now have to start pursuing more expansionist policies before we see the full results of our earlier programs on the price level," the University of Michigan professor (on leave) says.

This means a distinct easing of monetary policy, and acceptance of a moderate deficit in the federal budget not only in fiscal 1971, but possibly for 1972.

Curing Inflation

The danger of this course, and Mr. McCracken knows it, is that by turning on the fiscal-monetary tap, the prospect of curing inflation will be totally drowned out. But he does not think this will happen.

"The price performance in the period immediately ahead," he said, "has already been determined by built-in disinflationary pressures." Nevertheless, he concedes that the "trick" will be to make sure that "there is not too much" in the way of new stimulation to the economy.

This, of course, brings up the key question of Federal Reserve Board policy. After permitting no growth in the money supply in the second half of 1969, the Fed has allowed an increase of 8 to 10 percent recently.

Fear of a liquidity crisis—a lack of cash for the private economy—has probably stimulated some of this growth, but many believe that the Fed has been dishing out the money with too big a ladle. And the tendency, compounded by the Penn Central bankruptcy, could be to err on the side of monetary generosity.

Here, too, Mr. McCracken takes the calm view. While he would not be happy with a long-term 10 percent monetary expansion rate, he points out that the high growth rate is making up for past errors.

Economic Crunch

In fact, even with the unusual growth of money supply in the past three months, the actual level of the money stock is below reasonable long-term growth projections. Mr. McCracken thinks that an annual growth of 5 percent in the money supply is reasonable. Thus there could be a considerable further expansion of this year's balance before it gets out of hand.

There will not be unanimity at the Fed in providing enough liquidity.

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Mr. Stroben noted that the stock issued for the loan had never been considered in the capital structure of Hayden Stone, and a spokesman said it had not been registered with the SEC, so it could not be considered in Hayden Stone's capital assets.

The NYSE statement said: "All aspects of Hayden Stone plans have been approved by the exchange, and the firm is taking vigorous measures under close monitoring by the exchange to further strengthen its position. The exchange has every expectation that Hayden Stone's plans to eliminate operating losses and improve its capital position will be successfully achieved," it said.

The exchange did not name the other firms which had been asked to file plans.

NYSE Asks Improvement Of Members

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange said today that several other member firms, in addition to Hayden Stone, have been asked to file plans aimed at improving their profit and capital situations.

Hayden Stone confirmed yesterday that it had submitted last month a plan to the exchange for improvement of the firm's operating results and increasing its capital funds.

Hayden Stone Inc., never placed any value on its holdings in Four Seasons Nursing Centers of America, chairman Donald E. Stroben said in a statement today.

The firm had a six-year loan arrangement with Four Seasons, which announced bankruptcy procedures today.

Mr. Stroben noted that the stock issued for the loan had never been considered in the capital structure of Hayden Stone, and a spokesman said it had not been registered with the SEC, so it could not be considered in Hayden Stone's capital assets.

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The exchange did not name the other firms which had been asked to file plans.

Japan Consider Shifting Away From Trade Dependence on U.S.

TOKYO, June 26 (Reuters)—The possibility of reducing Japan's dependence upon the United States as a trade partner was discussed here today after the collapse of the textile talks between the two nations.

Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said mounting U.S. protectionism might force Japan to diversify its export markets.

Congress is debating legislation for mandatory import quotas for textiles and shoes, which may be followed by similar bills for other goods, Japanese officials said.

In 1968, the United States accounted for 31.5 percent of Japan's exports, while Southeast Asia took 27.8 percent. They added that they were aware of the best to

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INTERNATIONAL

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FINANCE

Page 9

Second U.S. Railroad Asks Government Financial Help

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, June 26 (W.P.)—Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe said today that another railroad—the New Jersey Central—has joined Penn Central in seeking government loan guarantees to continue operating.

In a third straight day of testimony in Congress on the crisis-stricken railroads, Mr. Volpe said Jersey Central officials advised him their "cash position is so critical" that they cannot operate for more than a few weeks without financial aid.

Yesterday, Mr. Volpe testified that despite its declaration of bankruptcy, Penn Central railroad is still so short of cash that it may fail to meet combined wage claims.

Meeting Payroll

But today Penn Central Transportation Co. said in a terse statement that "sufficient revenue is being collected each day to meet current payroll requirements," which amount to \$20 million weekly.

By petitioning for bankruptcy last Sunday, Penn Central could legally stop payments on all its long-term debts, conserving its remaining cash and new income for the daily expense of running the railroad.

Nevertheless, the railroad has now ceased meeting its rents and has substantially halted its interim payments to other railroads. James M. Beggs, Under Secretary of the Department of Transportation, said in a short interview yesterday.

Rails Hit Spread

The cutoff in interim revenues worries government officials, because they say, it could aggravate the cash problems of other financially weak railroads.

This lack of collateral has frequently been cited as a justification for having the government provide a \$200 million guarantee for new loans under the Defense Production Act. That plan collapsed late last week, leaving Penn Central without funds and precipitating the bankruptcy.

Yesterday, however, Rep. John Moss, D. Calif., produced a copy of a tentative loan agreement for a \$50 million advance on the \$200 million. The agreement showed that Penn Central pledged \$87.1 million in unencumbered securities against the \$50 million advance.

Today, chairman Vance Hartke, D. Ind., of the Senate Commerce Committee, read from figures his staff compiled showing Penn Central's income for the January-March quarter this year totaled \$402.9 million compared with expenses of \$382.6 million.

"I think the railroad will be able to continue to operate during the period of reorganization," Sen. Hartke said.

Foreign Women With Cash Now Welcome, Says Lloyd's

LONDON: June 26 (AP)—Lloyd's of London, the world's largest insurance organization, announced today it is offering non-British women an opportunity—for \$10,000 (\$9,000)—to share in the profits of Lloyd members. They could also lose their shirts—or blouses, as the case may be.

Lloyd's offered British women the same opportunity last December. There were 46 takers worth more than £75,000 (\$100,000) each.

Sir Eric added that "we regards loans to officers and directors. I am satisfied that they were sought and granted substantial interest income at competitive commercial rates.

"Nevertheless, we believe that it is in the best interests of the company to achieve the greatest possible liquidity at this time, and we are taking steps to achieve further liquidation of loans still outstanding."

In presenting the details, Sir Eric said:

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div.					Net					Stocks and Div.					Net				
S.	St.	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	S.	St.	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.				
(Continued from preceding page.)																			
31½ Rock Tel 1.28	7	3614	3644	3614	3574			46½ Shell Oil 2.40	59	3876	39	3844	39	+ 4					
18½ RockWorl 1.40	26	21	21½	20½	20½			27½ Shell Tr. 226	2	31	31	31	31	+ 4					
59 Rohm & Haas 1.406	23	62	62	61½	61½	- 24		25 11 ShellGrl p1.10	12	12	12	12	12	+ 4					
11½ Roche Cp. 20	11	17	17	14½	14½	- 24		21-16 ShellGrl p1.25	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	- 4					
17½ Rollins Inc. 20	21	21½	22	21½	21½	- 24		27 17 ShellGrl p1.25	5	16½	16½	16½	16½	- 4					
17½ Ronson .40	20	6	6½	6	6	- 16		48½ 27½ ShellWmWm 2.00	14	26½	26½	26½	26½	- 24					
17½ Roper Co 1	13	17½	17½	17½	17½	- 24		42½ 21 Shellton 2.00	4	22½	22	22	22	+ 4					
18½ RoverAm .76	44	23½	23½	23½	23½	- 4		20 14½ SierraPac 7.2	2	15	15	15	15	+ 4					
18½ RayComCo .54	29	12½	12½	12½	12½	- 24		25½ 14½ SignalCo 1.20	91	15½	15½	15	15	- 4					
17½ RayDot 1.036	64	36½	36½	36½	36½	- 34		30 2 28½ Signal p2.20	2	31	31	31	31	+ 4					
18½ RayDy 1.036	1	35½	35½	35½	35½	- 34		43 27 Signode 1.10	9	27½	27½	27	27	+ 4					
5½ Royal Ind.	82	5½	5½	5½	5½	- 12		11½ 4½ SImm Precia	47	4½	4½	4½	4½	- 4					
16½ RTE Corp. 24	7	12½	12½	12½	12½	- 24		50½ 39½ SImmran 1.402	4	42½	42½	42½	42½	- 4					
5½ Rybrand 1.04	5	38½	38½	38½	38½	- 38½		90½ 62½ SimpPat 30b	23	75	75	74½	74½	- 4					
5½ Feuerkr Co	107	5½	5½	5½	5	- 5½		85½ 52½ Singer Co 2.40	46	61	61	60	60	- 4					
5½ RussTogs .45	33	9½	10½	9½	8	- 3½		110 77 Singer p2.50	1	79	79	77	77	- 4					
21½ Rydersys .30	13	3½	3½	3½	3½	- 3½		27½ 29½ Skelly OII 1.10	13	30½	30½	30½	30½	- 4					
S - T																			
22½ Safeway 1.10	136	26	26½	26	26½	- 12		41½ 25½ SmithAO 1.40	7	28½	28½	27½	27½	- 4					
22½ Schlotzsky 2	26	23½	22½	23½	23½	- 24		41½ 12½ Smith Int'l 1.10	34	14½	14½	14½	14½	- 4					
15½ SclabP 1.84	3	12½	13½	13½	13½	- 12		55½ 37½ Smith KF 2	16	41½	41½	41½	41½	- 4					
31½ SH.SanF 2.40	3	33½	33½	33½	33½	- 34		23½ 16 Smucker 7.0	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	- 4					
17½ SanGasCo 1.98	44	17½	17½	17½	17½	- 17½		15½ 27½ SpleBk 50	11	9½	9½	9½	9½	- 4					
9½ Sanders 0.70	97	9½	9½	9½	9½	- 9½		14 4½ Sonesta	7	5	5½	4½	5	- 4					
12 Sanguino .40	28	12½	12½	12½	12	- 12		37½ 20½ Sov Line 2a	8	22½	22½	22½	22½	- 4					
19½ SaFeInd pf.50	126	19½	19½	19½	19½	- 19½		21½ 17½ SOS Cars 4.4	8	12	12	11½	11½	- 4					
7 SFE Ind pf.50	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	- 7½		29½ 28 SCS EG p2.20	18	31	31	31	31	- 4					
12½ Safran 30	47	17½	17½	17½	17½	- 17½		25½ 21½ SelerInd 1.52	3	21½	21½	21½	21½	- 4					
11½ SafranSci 50	5	8½	8½	8½	8½	- 8½		43½ 21½ Southdown wnc	4	22½	22½	22½	22½	- 4					
11½ Savannah 1.72	3	14½	14½	14½	14½	- 14½		36½ 19½ Southd pf.70	12	20½	20½	20½	20½	- 4					
14½ Schaefer Cp	94	4½	4½	4½	4½	- 4½		15½ 12½ Soueast P.1.08	4	12½	12½	12½	12½	- 4					
19½ Schenley 1.40	4	20	20	19½	19½	- 19½		33 23½ SouCalE 1.50	6½	24	24	24	24	- 4					
17½ Schenl pf.10	5	18	18	18	18	- 18		28½ 19 SouCalO 1.20	78	19½	19½	19½	19½	- 4					
4 Schering 30	68	52½	52½	52½	52½	- 52½		33½ 26 SouGngE 1.70	3	26½	26½	26½	26½	- 4					
4 Schick	1	4½	4½	4½	4½	- 4½		50½ 32½ SouPal 31.80	145	25	25	24½	24½	- 4					
56 Schlitzbr 1.40	56	62½	62½	62½	62	- 14		34½ 25 Southern Ry 3	52	25½	25½	25½	25½	- 4					
5½ Schlimb 1.40	30	6½	6½	6½	6½	- 6½		14½ 13 Sou Ry pf.1	28	13	13	12½	12½	- 4					
5½ Scient Resrc	38	6½	6½	6½	6½	- 6½		26 12 SouAirm 30½	2	15½	15½	15½	15½	- 4					
7½ SciRes pf.41K	25	7½	7½	7½	7	- 7		12½ 9½ SweSt Ps 70	23	10½	10½	10	10	- 4					
11½ SCM Corp 40	69	12½	12½	12½	12	- 12		20½ 6½ Spartans 4.50	69	7½	7½	7½	7½	- 4					
11½ SCOA Ind 50	3	13½	13½	13½	13½	- 13½		21½ 6½ Spartans A 4.0	41	7½	7½	7½	7½	- 4					
14½ ScottLabF 56	15	15½	15½	15½	15½	- 15½		12 7½ Sparton 40	1	8½	8½	8½	8½	- 4					
10½ ScottLabF 30	33	11	11½	10½	11	- 11½		5½ 32½ Sperry Hut	28	38	38	37½	37½	- 4					
25½ Scott Paper 1	138	25½	25	25½	25½	- 25		40½ 24½ SperryR 30a	x181	25½	25½	25½	25½	- 4					
26½ ScottVillM 1.40	1	2½	2½	2½	2½	- 2½		26½ 11 Seragous 40	39	11	11½	10½	10½	- 4					
38½ ScottVill pf.250	3	38½	38½	38½	38½	- 38½		17 13 SpringstMill 1	3	14	14	14	14	- 4					
6½ ScrewBlt 25e	9	7½	7½	7½	7½	- 7½		23½ 17½ SquareD 2.00	19	19½	19½	19½	19½	- 4					
5 Scad DuoVst 41	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	- 5		67½ 50½ Squibb B 1.50	52	57½	57½	57½	57½	- 4					
6½ ScadU 25e	1	7½	7½	7½	7½	- 7½		54½ 51½ SquibbB p1.2	7	58	58	58	58	- 4					
26½ ShCldInd 2.20	44	26½	26½	25½	25½	- 25½		54½ 38½ StBrands 1.40	66	42½	42½	42½	42½	- 4					
4½ SheldWorld Air	75	5½	5½	5½	5½	- 5½		37½ 22½ StarPatt 3.50	5	28½	28½	28	28	- 4					
10 Sangvne 50b	4	13	13	12½	12½	- 12½		17 9 St Int'l 24b	2	8½	8½	8½	8½	- 4					
33½ Seal CO 1.30	54	38½	38½	37½	37½	- 37½		53½ 6 St Kohlmann	182	40½	40½	40½	40½	- 4					
57 SealStR 1.20s	183	50½	57½	56½	56½	- 56½		48½ 25½ StollInd 2.30	164	42½	42½	42½	42½	- 4					
11½ Sealtrain Line	64	16	16	16½	15½	- 15½		63½ 49½ StolInd 1.80	134	54½	54½	54½	54½	- 4					
13½ SeDDCo .06	8	13½	13½	13½	13½	- 13½		85 51 StolIndO 2.70	69	54½	54½	54	54	- 4					
2½ Seelion Inc.	5	3½	3½	3½	3½	- 3½		66 50½ StO Sh OH p3.75	260	50	50	50	50	- 4					
12 Servmar 50b	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	- 7½		10½ 4½ St Packaging	114	5½	5½	5½	5½	- 4					

1970 — Stocks and Div. In \$				Sls.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
High	Low	Div.	In \$								
34½	27	\$1 Pkg	pfl.40	2	28	28½	28	25½	28	—	16
14½	5½	\$1/2 Std	Press .22	55	57½	57½	54	54	54	—	16
11½	9	\$1Prudent	.66	30	56½	56½	51½	51½	51½	—	16
25½	20½	\$1StdPrud	pfl.10	6	22	22	21½	21½	21½	—	16
47	37	\$1/4 StanMark	.40	24	40½	40½	40	40	40	—	16
14½	9½	\$1Stanray	.40	37	9½	9½	8½	8½	8½	—	16
34½	25½	\$1Stutffch	.10	15	27½	27½	27	27	27	—	16
35½	26	\$1Stutz	pfl.80	1	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	16
12	7½	\$1StorchBir	.48	1	8	8	8	8	8	—	16
40½	27½	\$1StarDrug	.75	63	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	16
46½	26	\$1StevensJ	2.40	23	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	16
35	23	\$1StewWar	1.00	31	23½	23½	23	23	23	—	16
27½	15½	\$1Stock VanC	1	21	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	16
36	25	\$1Stone	1.90	28	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	16
13½	8½	\$1StoneCont	.36	1	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	16
20½	14½	\$1StoreBird	.50	40	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	16
47	25½	\$1StowDorth	1	15½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38	16
35½	25½	\$1Stuw	pfl.10	65	29½	30½	29½	29½	29½	29½	16
17½	10½	\$1SuburbCo	.48	8	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	16
33½	23½	\$1Sub Prop	1.60	21	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	16
33½	15	\$1SunChem	.40	51	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16
49½	38½	\$1Sun Oil	1b	35	40½	41	40½	40½	40½	40½	16
39½	29	\$1Sun Oil	pfl.25	29	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	16
27	17½	\$1Sunbeam	.30	18	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16
30½	13	\$1Sundstrand	.90	38	15½	14	15½	14	14	14	16
18½	9½	\$1Summa	.52½	23	10½	11½	10½	10½	10½	10½	16
25	18½	\$1Sup Valu	1.10	1	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	16
44½	9½	\$1SuperOil	1.40	45	120	120	115½	115½	115½	115½	16
30	16	\$1SupernatCo	.40	71	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	16
7	4½	\$1SurveyFor	.50	21	5	5	5	5	5	5	16
19	12½	\$1Swank	.60	8	14	14	13½	13½	13½	13½	16
32½	22½	\$1Swift Co	.40	64	25½	26½	25½	25½	25½	25½	16
45	25½	\$1SyronCo	.40	19	25½	26½	25½	25½	25½	25½	16
75½	47	\$1Syron pfl.2½	.40	2	50	50	50	50	50	50	16
25½	17½	\$1Syron Dona	.20	23	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	16
29½	45	\$1Teffard	.40	12	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16
20½	12½	\$1Talcott	1.10	41	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	16
30½	10	\$1Talley Ind	.80	18½	10	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	16
16½	11½	\$1Tally Ind	pfl.81	48	12	12	9½	9½	9½	9½	16
25	17½	\$1Tempa El	.80	30	20½	20½	19½	19½	19½	19½	16
66½	31½	\$1Tandy Corp	.40	46	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	16
22	11½	\$1TappanCo	.40	10	12	12	12½	12½	12½	12½	16
7½	2½	\$1TechnaMaf	.10	6	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	16
5½	2½	\$1Technicon	Cp	23½	30	30½	23½	23½	23½	23½	16
7½	4½	\$1Tektronix	.51	14½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	16
40	14	\$1Tektronix	1.00	34	15½	15½	15	15	15	15	16
25½	11	\$1Tektronix Corp	.51	18½	13½	13½	12½	12½	12½	12½	16
23½	15½	\$1Templein	.25	7	21	21	19½	19½	19½	19½	16
2½	1½	\$1Tenneco	1.32	5½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	16
60	60½	\$1Tenneco pfl.50	.50	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	16
31½	24	\$1Tecumseh	1.60	102½	27½	27½	26½	26½	26½	26½	16
22½	22½	\$1TextETM	1.40	13½	29½	29½	28½	28½	28½	28½	16
37½	27	\$1TextGest	1.40	13	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	16
23½	13½	\$1TextGulf	.50	28½	15	15	14½	14½	14½	14½	16
34½	21½	\$1Texas Ind	1b	5	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	16
34½	23½	\$1TexasInst	.40	16½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	16
34½	23½	\$1TexOilGs	.45	11½	42	42	42	42	42	42	16
18½	13½	\$1TexPld	Ace	6	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	16
61	45½	\$1Tex Uhl	1.80	42	50½	51½	50½	50½	50½	50½	16
26½	15½	\$1Tektro	30	24	21½	21½	21	21	21	21	16
14½	16½	\$1Tektro	pfl.40	5	22	22	21½	21½	21½	21½	16
7	7	\$1Thickol	.40	18½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	16

— 1970 — Stocks and				Sis.		1969. First. High Low Last. Ch.						Net		
	High. Low.	Div.	In \$			109.	109.	109.	109.	109.	109.	109.	109.	109.
474	24%		ThomBet	1.04	75	2514	2514	2492	25					
212	12%		Thom Ind	.40	7	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13					
36	23		ThomWest	.65e	1	2346	2329	2354	2351					
21%	11%		ThriftyDr	.40	19	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2					
30%	17%	1	TII Corp	1.40	6	181.2	181.2	18	18					
17%	10%		TilesWest	.40	4	11	11	11	11					
43 1/2	25%		TimeIn	.50a	5	2624	27	2624	2624					
40%	25 1/2		TimesMir	.50	23	25	25	25	25					
22	25 1/2		Timken	1.80	18	265%	267%	264%	264%					
27%	12%		Tish Riff	.40	20	152.0	17	152.0	17					
19%	8%		TobinPkg	.40	8	82	9	82	9					
34	18 1/2		ToddShip	1.20	10	156.0	161.0	158.0	158.0					
33	27 1/2		Toled	1.72	4	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2					
22%	12%		TootRoll	.40b	3	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2					
67 1/2	46 1/2		Trans Co	.50	12	584	584	584	584					
36Y	22 1/2		TransUn	1.16	110	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2					
24 1/4	10 1/2		Trans W Air	.90	90	113%	114%	111	111					
26%	19 1/2		TransWAir	p1 2	249	191.0	191.0	16	16					
15%	6 1/2		TransWf	.40t	9	712	712	712	712					
25 1/2	12%		Transmara	.55	242	13	13	13	13					
18%	10%		Transpa	p1 45b	1	101	101	101	101					+1
73	37 1/2		Transcon	1.00	19	8	8	8	8					
24 1/2	5 1/2		Transcell Inv		200	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2					
74%	3 1/2		Transfront		34	424	424	424	424					
38%	25		Travelers	.80	284	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2					
48 1/2	35		Travlers	p1 2	8	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2					
30%	21 1/2		Tricent	2.24e	55	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2					
57 1/2	31 1/2		Tricor	p1 23.0	4	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2					
30 1/2	25 1/2		TRW Inc	1	28	28	28	28	28					
84	54		TRW p1 50		6	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2					
94	59		TRW p1 44.0		5	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2					
18	12 1/2		Tucson GE	.72	2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2					
20 1/2	7 1/2		Twen Cent		91	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2					
14 1/2	8 1/2		Tyler Corp		5	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2					
U - V														
26%	12%		UAL Inc	1.20	596	1416	1416	1234	1234					
27	19%		UGI Cp	1.20	19	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2					
19%	9 1/2		UMC Ind	.72	6	107	104	104	104					
12 1/2	7 1/2		Unarco	.40	38	70 1/2	70 1/2	65	65					
30%	21 1/2		Unil NV	.68e	4	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2					
34 1/2	23 1/2		Un Camp	1	9	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2					
38%	29 1/2		Un Carbide	2	235	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2					
9 1/2	4 1/2		Union Corp		41	54	54	5	5					
19 1/2	11 1/2		Union Elec	1.20	173	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2					
63 1/2	55		Uni Elp	p1 45.0	2100	5514	5514	5514	5514					
56	51 1/2		Uni El pf	4	2200	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2					
35%	23 1/2		UNOCAL	1.40	173	256	256	25	25					
54%	34 1/2		UNOCAL	p1 25.0	21	37	37	36 1/2	36 1/2					
47 1/2	30 1/2		Un Pac	Cp 2	57	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2					
41	28 1/2		UnPacif	2	15	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2					
7%	6 1/2		UnPacif	p1 40	3	64	64	64	64					
30 1/2	36 1/2		Unphon	1.40	5	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2					
20 1/2	12 1/2		Unroyal	70	22	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2					
46 1/2	24 1/2		Unshops	.40	6	26	26	26	26					
40 1/2	26 1/2		UnAirc	1.20	30	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27					
12 1/2	8 1/2		Unt Fr	Cel	50	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2					
55	29 1/2		Unt Frut	1.40	18	76	76	76	76					
10 1/2	4 1/2		Unt Ind	.20	16	5	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2					
7 1/2	4 1/2		Unt Ind	p1 42	7	46	46	46	46					
29 1/2	18 1/2		Unt MM	1.30	17	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
20 1/2	9 1/2		Unt Nuc	1.40	13	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2					
5 1/2	2 1/2		Unt Pk Min		4	24	24	24	24					
5T	2 1/2		Unt Pk Min		29	25	25	25	25					
20 1/2	17 1/2		US Forces	3.44e	39	2014	2014	2014	2014					
62 1/2	42 1/2		USGypsm	3a	38	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47					

— 1970 — Stocks and Div. In \$				Sis. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	N.
High.	Low.	Div.							
251/2	25	USGp	pfl.50	1	261/4	261/4	261/4	261/4	261/4
28	22	US Indust	.50	230	120	13	12	12 1/2	12 1/2
19	9 1/2	US Lease	.28	18	12	12	11	11 1/2	11 1/2
32 1/2	21 1/2	US PlyCh	.28	25	25 1/4	25 1/2	25	25	25
77	68	USPCh	pfl.50	280	71	71	70	70	70
34	22	USPCh	pfl.50	7	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
24 1/2	17 1/2	US Shee	.92	10	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
40 1/2	20 1/2	US Smelt	.1b	17	21 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
71 1/2	61 1/2	USSme	pfl.50	1	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
39 1/2	29 1/2	US Steel	.40	94	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
23 1/2	16 1/2	USTobac	1.10	14	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20	20
25	15 1/2	Umt	Umt	.72	57	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
37 1/2	23 1/2	UmtUtl	pfl.50	4	23 1/4	24	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
30 1/2	21 1/2	UnivLeaf	1.50	2	26	26	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
36 1/2	23 1/2	UnivOpD	.80	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
9 1/2	3 1/2	Upjohn	1.60	37	40 1/4	40 1/4	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
21 1/2	9 1/2	Uris Bldg	.40	20	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
40	23	USA Co	1.50	20	23	23	23	23	23
27 1/2	18 1/2	USA pfl.1		72 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	18	18	18
41 1/2	36 1/2	UtahCons	.40	7	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
33 1/2	26 1/2	Utah Pl.	1.92	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27	27
29 1/2	12	Varan	Asto	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
40 1/2	22 1/2	VACA Corp	.40	41	26	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
53	26 1/2	Veeder	.10	39	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
17 1/2	10	Vendo Co	.40	2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
22 1/2	20 1/2	VF Corp	1	7	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
31	10	VictComp	.50	73	15 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
9 1/2	3 1/2	Villeser		28	4	4 1/2	4	4 1/2	4 1/2
25 1/2	17 1/2	WaElPw	1.12	53	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
101	68	WaElSp	pfl.72	280	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
45 1/2	43	WaElSp	pfl.5	2100	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
17 1/2	54	WaElSp	pfl.80	28	58	58	58	58	58
54 1/2	17 1/2	Vernado		26	29	29	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
24	16 1/2	VSI Corp	.40	17	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
		Vulcan Mat	1	7	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
W-X-Y-Z									
65	50	WabR	pfl.40	280	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
57 1/2	45 1/2	Wachova	1	786	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
51 1/2	49 1/2	Wachov	pfl.10	152	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
28 1/2	14 1/2	Walgreen	1	4	16	16 1/2	16	16 1/2	16 1/2
50 1/2	33	WalkRt	1.20a	301	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
25	12	Wall Murry	1	10	16 1/2	16 1/2	14	14	14
8 1/2	3 1/2	Walworth	Co	2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
28 1/2	8 1/2	WardFrd	1.10	19	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
24	11	Warneco	.50	18	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
47	29	Warlom Co	1.44	2	31	31	31	31	31
76 1/2	52	WarLam	1.20	84	63	63	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
35 1/2	23	Warlom	1.40	9	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
27 1/2	23	WaGas	1.80	17	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
15 1/2	11 1/2	WashSh	.70	5	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
22	17 1/2	Was Was	1.28	5	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
18 1/2	9 1/2	Watkin Johns		78	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
15 1/2	9 1/2	Way Gos	.76	4	10	10	10	10	10
30	21 1/2	Way G	pfl.60	4	22	22	22	22	22
12 1/2	5 1/2	Wean Unit		2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
18 1/2	7 1/2	WeaWrd	.25a	2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
12 1/2	5 1/2	Webb Del E		49	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
36 1/2	27 1/2	Wels Mkt	.84	4	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
6 1/2	3	WellBil	.11	7	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
43 1/2	29 1/2	WellsFar	1.60	5	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
26 1/2	12	Wesco F	1.20	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
25 1/2	14 1/2	WestTra	.50	4	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	15 1/2
62 1/2	56 1/2	WPW	pfl.4.50	210	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
24 1/2	16 1/2	WstPIP	1.05a	13	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
17 1/2	8 1/2	WstAin	Ltr	421	8 1/2	8 1/2	7	7	7
35 1/2	32 1/2	Wst Banc	1.30	30	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
24 1/2	14 1/2	Wst Md	1.60	11	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16	16

— 1970 — Stocks and			St.	Net
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	1965. First. High Low Last. Chg.
23 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	Wesin Pac	25	13 13 ¹ / ₂ 13 13 ¹ / ₂ + 1
48 ¹ / ₂	33 ¹ / ₂	WnUnion 1.50	26	37 ¹ / ₂ 37 ¹ / ₂ 35 ¹ / ₂ 35 ¹ / ₂ - 1
39 ³ / ₄	64 ¹ / ₂	Wn Un pfd 14.00	1	71 71 71 71 + 1
106 ² / ₃	77	Wn Un pfd 14.00	1	83 ¹ / ₂ 83 ¹ / ₂ 83 ¹ / ₂ 83 ¹ / ₂ + 1
49 ¹ / ₂	52 ¹ / ₂	WestEl 1.20	32 ¹ / ₂	65 ¹ / ₂ 65 ¹ / ₂ 64 64 - 1
59	52 ¹ / ₂	WestEl pf 3.20	2720	51 51 51 ¹ / ₂ 51 ¹ / ₂ - 1
28 ¹ / ₂	18 ¹ / ₂	Westvco 1.65	22	19 ¹ / ₂ 19 ¹ / ₂ 19 ¹ / ₂ 19 ¹ / ₂ - 1
51	34	Weyerhaefer 10.00	224	46 ¹ / ₂ 47 46 46 ¹ / ₂ + 1
112 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₂	Wevtr pfd 75	4	104 ¹ / ₂ 106 ¹ / ₂ 106 ¹ / ₂ 106 ¹ / ₂ + 1
21 ¹ / ₂	10	WheelPitt St1	27	16 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ + 1
58	48 ¹ / ₂	WheelPitt St1 p5	210	49 ¹ / ₂ 49 ¹ / ₂ 49 ¹ / ₂ 49 ¹ / ₂ + 1
61	45	Whirl Crp 1.40	103	52 ¹ / ₂ 52 ¹ / ₂ 51 ¹ / ₂ 51 ¹ / ₂ - 1
22 ¹ / ₂	8	WhiteCap 4.00	403	16 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ + 1
35 ¹ / ₂	30	WhiteCrp pfA 3	30	30 ¹ / ₂ 30 ¹ / ₂ 30 30 - 1
33 ¹ / ₂	20 ¹ / ₂	WhiteCrp pfB 3	7	30 ¹ / ₂ 30 ¹ / ₂ 30 ¹ / ₂ 30 ¹ / ₂ + 1
34 ¹ / ₂	29 ¹ / ₂	WhiteCrp pfC 3	2	30 ¹ / ₂ 30 ¹ / ₂ 30 ¹ / ₂ 30 ¹ / ₂ + 1
31	9	WhiteCross .44	2	12 ¹ / ₂ 12 ¹ / ₂ 12 ¹ / ₂ 12 ¹ / ₂ + 1
32 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	WhiteMot .55	77	11 ¹ / ₂ 11 ¹ / ₂ 11 ¹ / ₂ 11 ¹ / ₂ + 1
19 ¹ / ₂	6	Whitmaker	669	54 ¹ / ₂ 54 ¹ / ₂ 54 ¹ / ₂ 54 ¹ / ₂ + 1
41 ¹ / ₂	23 ¹ / ₂	WickesCorp T 1	3	25 ¹ / ₂ 25 ¹ / ₂ 24 ¹ / ₂ 24 ¹ / ₂ - 1
11 ¹ / ₂	6	Wiggin 1.50	54	65 ¹ / ₂ 65 ¹ / ₂ 65 ¹ / ₂ 65 ¹ / ₂ + 1
71 ¹ / ₂	22 ¹ / ₂	Will Ross 40	28	36 ¹ / ₂ 36 ¹ / ₂ 36 ¹ / ₂ 36 ¹ / ₂ + 1
29	15 ¹ / ₂	Williams Bro	37	18 ¹ / ₂ 19 18 ¹ / ₂ 18 ¹ / ₂ + 1
35 ¹ / ₂	27 ¹ / ₂	WinnDix 1.62	109	27 ¹ / ₂ 27 ¹ / ₂ 27 ¹ / ₂ 27 ¹ / ₂ + 1
36 ¹ / ₂	28 ¹ / ₂	Winn Dixie B	1	29 ¹ / ₂ 29 ¹ / ₂ 29 ¹ / ₂ 29 ¹ / ₂ + 1
23 ¹ / ₂	18 ¹ / ₂	WisElPw 1.20	15	20 ¹ / ₂ 20 ¹ / ₂ 19 ¹ / ₂ 19 ¹ / ₂ + 1
17 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	WisPwSvc 1.10	79	15 ¹ / ₂ 15 ¹ / ₂ 15 ¹ / ₂ 15 ¹ / ₂ + 1
25	15	Witco Ch .32	9	15 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ 15 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ + 1
12 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	Wolv Ww .50	16	8 8 7 ¹ / ₂ 7 ¹ / ₂ + 1
20 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	WomanCrp 42	11	15 ¹ / ₂ 15 ¹ / ₂ 15 ¹ / ₂ 15 ¹ / ₂ + 1
26 ¹ / ₂	10	Woods Crp .48	42	10 ¹ / ₂ 10 ¹ / ₂ 9 ¹ / ₂ 9 ¹ / ₂ - 1
30 ¹ / ₂	25 ¹ / ₂	WoolWth 1.20	50	30 ¹ / ₂ 30 ¹ / ₂ 30 ¹ / ₂ 30 ¹ / ₂ + 1
55 ¹ / ₂	40	WoolWth pf2.20	2	46 46 46 46 + 1
11 ¹ / ₂	5	World Airway	11	54 ¹ / ₂ 54 ¹ / ₂ 54 ¹ / ₂ 54 ¹ / ₂ + 1
15	9 ¹ / ₂	Wurlitzer .88	1	9 ¹ / ₂ 9 ¹ / ₂ 9 ¹ / ₂ 9 ¹ / ₂ + 1
115 ¹ / ₂	70	Xerox Co .50	804	75 75 75 ¹ / ₂ 75 ¹ / ₂ + 1
37 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	XTRA Inc	24	15 ¹ / ₂ 15 ¹ / ₂ 15 ¹ / ₂ 15 ¹ / ₂ + 1
21 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂	YanAssDTS 1.20	1	16 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ + 1
44 ¹ / ₂	19 ¹ / ₂	Zale Corp 44	106	24 ¹ / ₂ 24 ¹ / ₂ 24 ¹ / ₂ 24 ¹ / ₂ + 1
30 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	Zapata Norn	81	13 ¹ / ₂ 13 ¹ / ₂ 12 ¹ / ₂ 12 ¹ / ₂ - 1
66	26	Zapator pf 2	8	24 ¹ / ₂ 24 ¹ / ₂ 24 ¹ / ₂ 24 ¹ / ₂ + 1
42 ¹ / ₂	21 ¹ / ₂	Zayre Corp	8	24 ¹ / ₂ 24 ¹ / ₂ 24 24 - 1
37 ¹ / ₂	22 ¹ / ₂	Zenith R 1.40	31	24 ¹ / ₂ 25 24 ¹ / ₂ 24 ¹ / ₂ + 1
38	14 ¹ / ₂	Zurn Ind .28	30	16 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ 16 ¹ / ₂ + 1

z—Sales in full.
 Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. **b—Annual** rate plus stock dividend. **c—Liquidating** dividend. **d—Declared or paid in 1969** plus stock dividend. **e—Declared or paid so far this year.** **f—Paid in stock during 1969,** estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. **g—Paid last year.** **h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up.** **k—Declared or paid this year,** an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. **n—New issue.** **p—Paid this year,** dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. **r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend.** **t—Paid in stock during 1970,** estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. **ck—Called.** **x—Ex dividend.** **y—Ex dividend and sales in full.** **xz—Ex distribution.** **xx—Ex rights.** **xw—Without warrants.** **ww—With warrants.** **wd—When distributed** **wi—When issued.** **nd—Next day delivery.**

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

following net asset value	quot-	June	1979
are supplied by the Funds listed:			
U.S.	\$11.28	Intermarket Fund	
F Fund	\$11.20	Intl Real Estate Fund	
U.S. Fund	24.47	Internal Shipper Fund	
I Growth Fund	87.94	Iarl Whisky Fund	
Under Fund	64.81	Investor Group Fund	
American Dynamics Fund	39.43	Investorpool Fund	
Express Int'l Fund	55.83	Japan Growth Fund	
Income Prop. B & S	52.18	Japan Pacific Fund	
Real Estate Trust	50.16	Japan Selection Fund	
Int'l Fund	54.43	LB Income Fund	
Int'l Australian Fund	10.16	Keyes International Fund	
Int'l Australian Trust	10.16	Kidney Fund	
Unit Trust	9.80	Kleinwort Benson Fund	
Unit Trust E	7.50	Lafayette Associates Fund	
Wall Street Fund	53.87	Lake Shore Fund	
le Fund, S.A.	11.71	Mad. Internat'l Fund	
S Fund, N.Y.	35.45	M.E.P.S. Fund	
Fun Fund	33.67	M. & G. Fund	
Franklin Fund	56.91	Mercury Assoc. Fund	
State Exempt Fund	15.70	Midas Gold Fund	
State Rule 12b-1 Fund	10.00	Model Positive Fund	
Retirement Fund	10.43	Mutinstar! Acquisi-	
Retirement Fund	10.43	tion Fund	
Retirement Fund	11.71	Neckermann Fund	
Retirement Fund	11.71	Newmark Fund	
Retirement Fund	11.71	Nevernith Investors	
Retirement Fund	11.71	N.W.A.F.	
Gas & Energy Fund	10.63	Nippon Fund	
Gas & Energy Fund	10.63	Nippon Dynamics	
Security Growth Fund	10.63	N.Y. Offshore Fund	
Secure Growth Fund	10.63	Nor. Amer. Bank Fund	
ITAL GROWTH:		Olympic Capital Fund	
Capitol Growth Fund	83.78	Pacific Seaboard Fund	
Cap. & Prop. Estate Fd	81.10	PAN AMER. MUL.	
Second Baham Inv Tr	25.37	— Pan Amer.	
Int'l Italia S.A.	51.90	— Pan Amer.	
Int'l Italia S.A.	51.90	— Pan Amer.	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Par Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Performance Group	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Property Cr. Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Prymard (CIC) Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Real Estate Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Renta Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Roosevelt Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	SAFE GROUP:	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Safe Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Safe Trust	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Global Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Cosmopolitan Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Security Growth Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	SEPRO	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	SHARE MANAGERS:	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Share Int'l	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Share Rebalancer	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	SHAREHOLDERS EXC:	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	G.M.C. FUNDS:	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Boston Int'l	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Chase Select	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Crossbow Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Investors Select	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Portuguese Capital Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	S African Inv Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Stanbroke Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Standard & Poor's Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	& P. Dollar Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	S & P. Jardine Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	S & P. Morris Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	S & P. Sterling Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	South Amer. Inv Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	SWISS BANK CO.	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	SWISS CREDIT:	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Europe-Yale	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Intervalor	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Swissvalor	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	TARGET OFFSHORE	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Terrafund Limited	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	The Commodity Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	The U.S. Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Tokyo Capital Holdings	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Tokyo Valor Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Transpacifc Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Travel Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Tyndall Bermuda Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Tyndall Inter. Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	Tyndall Overseas Fund	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	UNION BANK SW.	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Amer. U.S.	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Brit. Eu. Sh.	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— France Switz.	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Globinvest	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Pacific-Invest.	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Refit. S. Af.	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Sima SW F.	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	UNION-INVESTMENT:	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Atlanticfunds	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Eurofunds	
Int'l Italia S.A.	52.15	— Unifunds	
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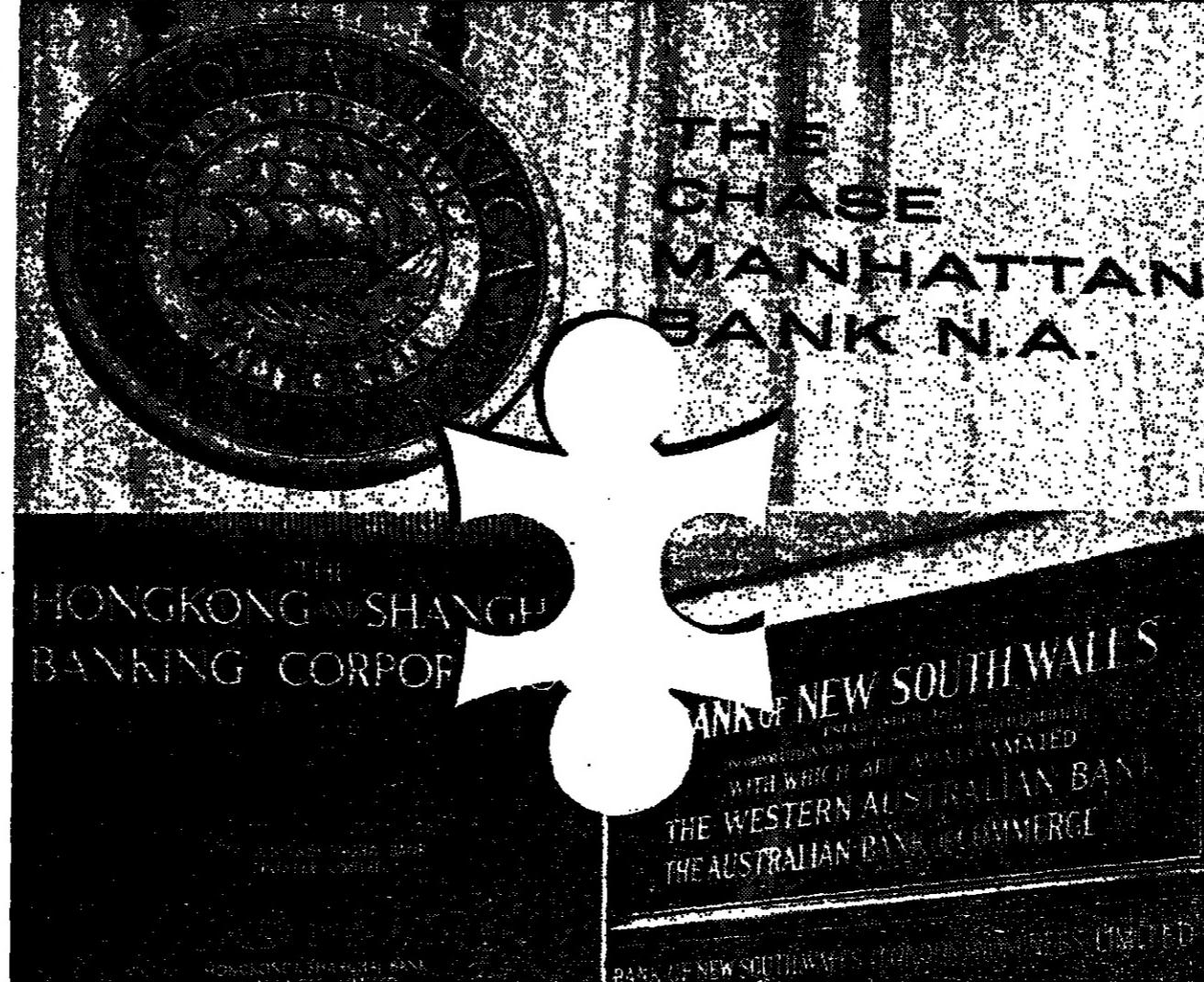
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Rosewall, 35, Ousts Gorman

Carmichael Nails Hewitt

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, June 26 (NYT).—One Australian expertise best another as Bob "Nails" Carmichael finally set Wimbledon alight by crushing Bob Hewitt in straight sets to reach the quarterfinals along with John Newcombe, Tony Roche and Ken Rosewall, Australians who live there some of the time.

Carmichael, a former carpenter who now resides in Paris, bludgeoned Hewitt, who dwells in South Africa, 6-4, 9-7, 6-2, to fashion his second upset in as many days. "Nails" whipped sixth seed Zeljko Franulovic yesterday with the loss of five games, while Hewitt was considered the finest player not seeded.

So broke once that he wound up in a Swedish winter without an overcoat, Carmichael at 29 has reached the round of eight after nine years of trying.

"Three years ago I was fed up and gonna give tennis up," he said. "I trained and trained for the French championships. I was in great shape but I couldn't play."

Eams Self Sagged

Today he ran himself ragged, having everything and found himself two sets up and at three-one and 40-15 with victory in sight. Hewitt loosed a forehand into the corner that apparently caught the tank but was ruled out. It was the final straw for temperamental Bob. He ran at the umpire and then served three successive double-faults. At 2-5, he served no more to lose the match.

Like the putter's Jim-jams, the double-fault is an accursed malady that afflicts the nervy and unwary. It had dogged Dennis Ralston for years. Playing beautifully, he led John Newcombe, 4-2, in the first set on center court then self-destructively double-faulted twice to 0-4-all. He double-faulted twice

again to give the burly number two seed two set points at 4-5, saved those, and an hour later might two more to lose the set 12-14. It was agonizing.

Between Ralston had showed

all his lovely strokes to advantage,

teasing Newcombe with the attacking lob, and dropping the volley short for winners. Still another double and a forehand that Dennis allowed to drop in the corner gave John the second set at 9-7 and the Australian had the third set and match at 6-2.

The fourth-seeded Roche won from Marti Nielsen, 6-4, 8-10, 6-4, 6-1, mostly by dinking his return softly to pull Nielsen up for the difficult volley and then slashing the next return away. Tony play-

ed the hard points well and occasionally muffed the easy ones. Marti had the second set after breaking Roche's serve three times and had five break points along the way in the third.

Gorman Loses to Rosewall

The third American to go down was the surprising Tom Gorman, who had beaten eighth-seed Cliff Drysdale yesterday. Gorman almost won on a walkover. Opponent Ken Rosewall had decided to warm up at the Wimbledon Cricket Club nearby and was late returning.

"I had to add the obvious desire of the center court crowd to see Rosewall against the reputation of Wimbledon," said Capt. Mike Gibson, the referee. Fortunately he arrived in time to save me making an official decision."

Rosewall has long been a hero here. Finalist in 1964 to Jaroslav and finalist in 1965 to Lew Hoad, he is known along with Pancho Gonzales as one of the best players never to win Wimbledon.

Now 35, he still ranks among the top pros and is seeded fifth.

After losing the first two sets, Gorman gave him a battle. A far better player than his 14th ranking in America denotes, Tom took the third set and was poised for the fourth. He broke to 8-4 on a fantastic save of a smash by slugging the backhand return into the corner, followed by a forehand into the clear. Not good enough. He lost the next game at love, Match to Rosewall, 6-2, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5.

Mrs. King Survives

Three-time Wimbledon champion Billie-Jean King was down, 1-3, and 32-40 to Mrs. Marilou Schaefer of the Netherlands and didn't know quite what to do. Like Beverly Baker White Fleiss, losing finalist to Louise Ehring in 1968, the Dutch girl is a switch-hitter, who generates tremendous spin off both wings. In that dizzy spell she was hanging overnight winners, chiefly from the southpaw side. Mrs. King stopped the rout to triumph, 6-4, 6-0.

All the seeds won. Kerry Melville, number four, needed three sets to beat Marianne Brunner of South Africa; fifth seeded Rosie Casals won from California's Debbie Carter, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4; sixth seeded Julie Heldman was too cunning for teammate Valerie Ziegeneck; seventh seed Karen Krantzsch defeated the 1969 Wimbledon junior champion, Etsuko Sawamoto of Japan; and eighth seeded Helga Nielsen, the young German model, was set point down to California's Gal Hansen before winning, 3-6, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Third Round
Clark Gartrell, U.S., d. Pramit Lall, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

Results at Wimbledon

MEN'S SINGLES

Third Round
Bob Carmichael, Australia, d. Bob Hewitt, South Africa, 6-4, 9-7, 6-2; Clark Gartrell, d. Dennis Ralston, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

Fourth Round
Tony Roche, Australia, d. Marty Riessen, U.S., 6-4, 10-8, 6-2; Ken Rosewall, Australia, d. Tom Gorman, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Fifth Round
Rosemary Casals, U.S., d. Denise Arndt, West Germany, 6-3, 6-4; Betty Ann Grubb, U.S., d. Adela Bakker, Netherlands, 6-3, 6-2; Karen Krantzsch, Australia, 6-3, 6-2; Tony Roche, Australia, 6-3, 6-2; Tony Mervic, Italy, d. Ernest Emanuel, South Africa, 6-2; Kerry Melville, Australia, d. Marianne Brunner, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2; Helga Nielsen, Denmark, 6-4, 6-2; Gal Hansen, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Doubles

First Round
Terry Addison, Bab Carmichael, Australia, d. Bob Hewitt, South Africa, Bobby Lunn, Britain, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; John Alexander, Phil Dent, Australia, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; Andrew Fletcher, Peter Gilchrist, Britain, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

Second Round
Roy Emerson, Brad Laver, Australia, Jamie Flato, Brad Patterson, Scotland, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Cliff Drysdale, Scotland, 6-4, 6-2; Tony Roche, Australia, 6-4, 6-2; Wendy Overton, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Third Round
Terry Addison, Bab Carmichael, Australia, d. Bob Hewitt, South Africa, Bobby Lunn, Britain, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; John Alexander, Phil Dent, Australia, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; Andrew Fletcher, Peter Gilchrist, Britain, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

Fourth Round
Roy Emerson, Brad Laver, Australia, Jamie Flato, Brad Patterson, Scotland, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Cliff Drysdale, Scotland, 6-4, 6-2; Tony Roche, Australia, 6-4, 6-2; Wendy Overton, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Second Round
Peter Gilchrist, Terry Addison, Bab Carmichael, Australia, d. Bob Hewitt, South Africa, Bobby Lunn, Britain, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; John Alexander, Phil Dent, Australia, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; Andrew Fletcher, Peter Gilchrist, Britain, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

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Art Buchwald**Summer Reading**

WASHINGTON. — With the summer coming up we recommend the following books for light reading:

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For the first time, a distinguished American writer has put forth the proposition that everyone is entitled to a really joyous and fulfilling sock life, and if your feet can find happiness the rest of you won't be far behind.

"Up Against the Kindergarten Wall," Hapnel Short, age six, kept a diary of last spring's famous takeover of the Hawthorne Kindergarten. This is the first version told from the student's point of view. The kindergarten riots started over a small thing. The administration switched from chocolate milk to white milk at the 11 o'clock cookie hour, without informing the pupils. Several of the students refused to drink the white milk so their teacher, Miss Jean Brodie, reported them to the principal, Marcus Chips. When Chips came to the class and warned that anyone who did not drink white milk would be expelled, one of the students shouted, "Goodbye Marcus."

Chips had no choice but to

Romanian Relief

VIENNA. June 26 (UPI). — The U.S. Embassy in Bucharest said today it has canceled its traditional Fourth of July party and will give the money normally budgeted for it to Romanian flood relief.

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